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## Fateh officer, wife and 2 bodyguards wounded in ambush

SIDON (AP) — A senior Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officer, his wife and two bodyguards were wounded in an ambush in Lebanon Wednesday. Lebanese security sources said Lt. Col. Amin Kayed and his companions were driving through downtown Sidon when unidentified gunmen raked the car, a white Mercedes, with submachine gun fire. Mr. Kayed, the Lebanon commander of Force 17, a special security branch of the PLO's mainstream Fateh movement, suffered three bullet wounds in the shoulder and back. His wife, Fadya, and bodyguards, Ali Ashkar and Yasser Jaber, also sustained various wounds, said the sources, insisting on anonymity. All four were taken to Sidon's Shouad hospital. The seriousness of their wounds was not known. The identity of the attackers was not known, but the security sources said the attack appeared part of the elimination campaign that has raged for four months. Nineteen Palestinians from both sides have been killed in the sit-for-tat assassinations.



FAREWELL TO HOME: Bosnian children and women, children and elderly people fled the Wednesday try to reach father's hand behind the Bosnian war-stricken capital to take shelter in Sarajevo. More than 700 other refugees, most of

## Announcing 'Al Hussein Medal for Excellence'

# Sharif Zeid calls for speedy administrative reforms



Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker administration.

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker Wednesday announced that His Majesty King Hussein will honour our excellent and distinguished civil servants by granting them the proper medals after a Royal Decree ordering the creation of "Al Hussein Medal for Excellence" is issued.

Addressing seminar on administrative reforms at the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Wednesday, Sharif Zeid said the government will also work on providing incentives for excellent employees by introducing a new incentive system.

The prime minister commended ministers, secretary generals and directors of government departments involved in the implementation of the administrative reform programme for their efforts in developing public

tionally stable and fully present at the Arab, Islamic and international arenas," he said.

He said it was time to evaluate the one-year-old reform programme's achievement to detect its shortcomings and bolster its positive aspects.

Sharif Zeid stressed that the most important condition to implement administrative reforms is the existence of a political will at the highest levels in the country.

"The existence of this political will is the best support for you to carry out your national and professional duty and to develop your administrations firmly, efficiently and wisely," the prime minister told ministers, directors in charge of six ministries and 22 departments involved in the reform programme.

King Hussein, he said, was closely following the smallest de-

tails related to implementing the administrative reforms programme, especially the educational development process to provide the best means to bring up a generation that can face the challenges of the future.

"In addition, His Majesty always gives directives to the government to meet the needs of democracy in the Jordanian society by providing equal opportunities for all citizens and offering services to all citizens in a fair manner," he said.

Sharif Zeid called for intensifying efforts to accomplish administrative reform procedures simultaneously at all concerned institutions.

"The balanced progress of all institutions on the path of development is the best protector of

(Continued on page 5)

## Mitterrand, Rabin discuss peace process

TEL AVIV (AP) — French President Francois Mitterrand arrived in Israel Wednesday for a three day visit that will include meetings with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

Mr. Mitterrand later held a private 75-minute meeting with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin who outlined Israel's positions on the Middle East peace talks.

France and Israel disagree sharply over a possible solution of the Israeli-Palestinian problem. Mr. Mitterrand, the only Western European leader to have met with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, advocates the creation of a Palestinian state and giving the PLO a role in peace talks. Both positions are anathema to Israel.

Mr. Mitterrand stressed the

good will nature of his visit when he arrived at Ben Gurion International Airport near Tel Aviv earlier Wednesday.

"I can say in my own name and in the name of France, how much importance I lend to this visit here," Mr. Mitterrand said.

"We all know how much the world has changed in 10 years since 1982," Mr. Mitterrand added, referring to his previous state visit to Israel a decade ago.

Mr. Mitterrand's remark suggested he may press his hosts to display greater flexibility in their negotiations with the Palestinians.

Rabin spokesman Gal Ben Ari said Israel viewed the visit as a "turning point."

"I believe that by the end of this visit, the relations between France and Israel will be much

stronger than they have been for a very long time in the past," he said.

The spokesman said this did not require a change in positions.

"The French position vis-a-vis (Mr.) Arafat and the PLO is well-known and there is no attempt by Israel to change it, as much as he would not like the French to put pressure on us to change our positions," he said.

Instead, the two countries would concentrate on bilateral issues, such as greater economic cooperation and Israel's hopes to be tied more closely to the European economy, Mr. Ben Ari said.

Israel also hopes the French will use their influence in the Arab World during the multi-lateral peace talks on regional problems.

But Mr. Ben Ari played down previous French mediation efforts between Israel and Syria: "Our position was and still is that the negotiations between Israel and Syria should continue on the route of direct talks in Washington. This is the only framework, at least at this point, that can move the process forward."

In Jerusalem, Mr. Mitterrand and his Foreign Minister Roland Dumas are also scheduled to meet with Palestinian leaders before leaving for Jordan on Friday.

Israel Radio reported Wednesday that Mr. Arafat might try to seek a meeting with Mr. Mitterrand in Amman. But Mr. Mitterrand spokesman Jean Musitelli said the French president would not agree to see the PLO chief in Amman.

## Palestinians begin drive to give peace talks new momentum

By Mariam M. Shahin  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — In an on-going effort to revitalise the Arab-Israeli peace talks, members of the Palestinian negotiating team this week began a series of meetings with Western leaders, Arab diplomats and Palestinians from inside the occupied territories.

Chief Palestinian negotiator Haidar Abdul Shafi, overall head of the Palestinian negotiating team Faisal Hussein and Palestinian negotiator Ghassan Khatib are expected to head a delegation that meets French President Francois Mitterrand this weekend in Arab Jerusalem. Greater French and European involvement in the peace process and French-Palestinian ties are expected to head the agenda of the meeting, an Amman-based Palestinian diplomat said.

"The discussion (with President Mitterrand) will revolve around increased European presence in the peace process and French-Palestinian relations," said the diplomat.

The return of the venue of the

talks to a European capital will also be discussed in the meeting, according to the Palestinian diplomat who preferred anonymity.

"Paris is not a likely venue, but there is a proposal to return to Madrid in an effort to boost the spirit of the conference-like a new beginning," said the Amman based diplomat.

The move is supposed to remind the peace negotiators of the terms of reference and the legal basis for the talks, the diplomat said.

"Thirteen months after Madrid, the Israelis still don't call the occupied territories occupied, they call them 'disputed territories'," said the diplomat. "They talk about sharing land instead of a transfer of authority," said the diplomat who is an adviser to the Palestinian delegation to the talks.

Officials at the U.S. State Department are aware that Israel's latest proposal of "cantonising" the West Bank and Gaza is "unacceptable," he said.

To ensure American support for the position of the Palestinians, two members of the nego-

tiating team will visit Washington on Dec. 1.

"We will ask for assurances at this stage; the Americans have said they understand our refusal of the Israeli proposal. But we will ask the (U.S.) State Department for stronger assurances that it will do its (best) to remind the Israelis of the terms of reference," said the diplomat.

American assurance of the continued applicability of the terms of reference and the legal (U.N.) basis of the conference is expected to be instrumental in the smooth and continued participation of Palestinian negotiators, he said.

A Beirut meeting of the foreign ministers of Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Palestine is expected to stress coordinated stand among Arab negotiating teams.

With a group of nine Palestinian organisations and parties calling for an abrogation of the talks, the Tunis-based Palestinian leadership is hoping to hold a meeting of Palestinians from inside the occupied territories to

(Continued on page 5)

## U.N. relief official urges military action in Somalia

MAGADISHU (AP) — A U.N. relief agency suspended food shipments to Somalia Wednesday after one of its ships was attacked. Later, clan gunmen shot and wounded a U.N. soldier, a Pakistani, when they hijacked the car he was in, a U.N. spokesman said.

Another U.N. spokesman in Rome, Paul Mitchell, called for military action to get food to the starving nation.

The United Nations has authorised 3,500 troops to be deployed in Somalia to guard humanitarian efforts, but only 500 are here. Objections from Somalia's two leading warlords have prevented deployment of the other troops.

In August, two U.N. ceasefire monitors, an Egyptian and a Czechoslovak, were shot and wounded.

The rival warlords also have presented food laden ships from using Mogadishu's port, and convoys carrying food to areas outside the capital have been repeatedly attacked by bandits.

"We have all the food we need and the money to move it," said Mr. Mitchell, a U.N. World Food Programme spokesman. "We can resolve the situation two ways, politically or military, and politics hasn't worked."

The U.S. State Department has notified the United Nations that American aircraft can trans-

port more peacekeepers to Somalia if the U.N. decides to move, the Washington Post reported Wednesday.

A World Food Programme ship was shelled Tuesday trying to deliver 9,700 tonnes of grain to Mogadishu, prompting the Rome-based agency to suspend its relief operation. There were no injuries in the attack.

A representative of warlord Ali Mahdi admitted his forces had fired on the ship, the British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC) reported.

Mohammad Kanyare Afarrah, a representative of Mr. Mahdi's

(Continued on page 5)

## Balkan leaders meet in search of peace

ISTANBUL (Agencies) — The Balkan countries on Wednesday called for respect for the territorial integrity of all the states of former Yugoslavia and declared the forcible acquisition of land unacceptable.

"Any acquisition of territory by force and any practice of 'ethnic cleansing' are unlawful and unacceptable," said a joint statement issued at the end of a one day conference aimed at seeking to end the fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina and prevent it from spreading.

The statement called for the protection of relief supplies and warned that "the spread of the conflict to other areas would lead to unforeseeable consequences and would have to be stopped by most resolute actions of the international community."

Turkish Foreign Minister Hikmet Cetin said: "Indescribable atrocities have followed one another.... The tide threatens to spill over into areas adjacent to the earlier scenes of tragedy."

"We have to prevent at all costs another confrontation among Balkan nations," he said. Balkan conflicts led to World War I, and tensions in the Balkans have risen with the end of the cold war.

Hungarian Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky echoed Mr. Cetin.

"The main goal is to prevent the conflict from spreading to peaceful areas," he said. But he ruled out immediate military intervention.

The Foreign Ministers of Albania, Macedonia, Croatia, Hungary, Slovenia and host Turkey attended. Bulgaria, Romania and Italy sent observers.

Greece has rejected the meeting, initiated by Turkey, saying it may derail existing efforts to stabilise the region. Greece also objects to sharing a table with Macedonia, which it has not recognised, while Turkey has.

Bosnia-Herzegovina Foreign Minister Haris Silajdzic and his delegation were unable to attend "due to ongoing clashes" in the region, a Turkish official said. Montenegro and Serbia were also absent.

## Palestinians, Israelis oppose planned American university in West Bank

WEST HAVEN, Conn. (AP) — Pro-Arab and pro-Israeli groups are protesting the University of West Haven's (UWH) plans to build a branch campus in the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

The campus in Elkana will include Arabs and Jews in a "laboratory for human understanding and progress," UNH President Lawrence J. Denardis has said.

Called the Hasharon Campus, it will open in February 1993 and will offer degree programmes in the arts and sciences, business, engineering, hotel-restaurant and tourism administration and public safety.

The university hopes to have about 500 students to start, Mr. Denardis said.

UNH would enter into the venture with the biotechnical institute of Tel Aviv, a junior college programme in engineering from which UNH now gets many Israeli students. About 100 Israelis and Arabs are enrolled at UNH.

But outside the gates of the West Haven campus, Arab protesters have been passing out leaflets. An Arab group called Mr. Denardis "naive" to think that UNH could establish a non-political institution in the hotbed

of a decades old conflict.

"UNH may be well intentioned, but I am disappointed about the naivety they display," said George Hajjar, spokesman for the American Arab anti-discrimination Committee (ADC). "Palestinians can't afford to go school there. And, even if they could, why would they want to go to the school of their oppressors?"

In a letter to Mr. Denardis Friday, one committee member said the branch could jeopardise peace negotiations at a crucial time.

"Regardless of your good intentions, which we have no reason to doubt, opening such a programme serves only to legitimise Israel's occupation of the West Bank," said ADC President Albert Mokhider.

Mr. Denardis insists that the campus will meet high demand among the local population.

"You have no idea of the pent up demand for education in Israel," Mr. Denardis said.

"I want to emphasise that the university's branch in Elkana will be committed to equal access to educational and employment opportunities for all applicants regardless of race, creed, colour, religion, sex, national origin, age

or disability," he said.

But Peace Now, a pro-Israel group based in Jerusalem, and its U.S. counterpart, Americans for Peace Now, also are against the branch campus.

"Because this is territory in dispute and has to be negotiated, it helps to increase the activity of Israeli settlers who represent a small part of the total Israeli public," said Gail Pressberg, co-director of the Washington office.

"(Israeli) Prime Minister (Yitzhak) Rabin has promised both the Israeli public and the U.S. government there would be a halt in settlement activity. Putting up a university is settlement activity and runs contrary to the prime minister's statements."

Ms. Pressberg described the group as one working to promote peace negotiations and peace with security.

Professor Amiram Goldblum of Hebrew University in Jerusalem, head of the research department for Peace Now, said Israeli Education Minister Shulamit Aloni told the group that she would not recognise the university.

Dr. Richard Morrison, professor of physics at UNH, has been named director of the new branch.

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## 2 Egyptian officers wounded in raid to arrest extremist

CAIRO (AP) — Police raiders exchanged fire Wednesday with a wanted Muslim extremist and arrested him after two officers were wounded, the Middle East News Agency reported.

One of the officers, a lieutenant colonel, was wounded seriously, the government-owned agency said. The other wounded officer was a captain.

The raid, in the Mediterranean city Alexandria, came on the eve of a military court's verdict on 22 Muslim militants tried for founding or belonging to a clandestine terrorist group.

Four of the defendants, including the arrested man, spice shop owner Hassan Shehata Badran, 45, were at large when the case was tried. The other three remain fugitives.

An indictment charged three men with forming the terrorist group. The remaining 19, including Mr. Badran, were alleged to be members of the organisation and were charged with criminal complicity as well.

The indictment said the group planned to undermine the government by launching terrorist attacks on security personnel, police installations and churches. If convicted, they could be sentenced to death or long prison terms under legislation parliament enacted last summer to curb an upsurge in Muslim extremist violence this year. The unrest has left 76 people dead and more than 120 wounded.

Middle East News Agency said Tuesday's gun battle occurred as a police force raided Mr. Badran's hideout at a house on Alexandria's eastern outskirts.

It was the second successful police action in as many days against suspected terrorists in Alexandria.

Earlier four more suspects in an attack on German tourists were arrested Tuesday in the Mediterranean city of Alexandria, a police statement said.

The statement said the four

were the last remaining suspects in the Nov. 12 attack on a tour bus carrying German tourists in downtown Qena, 300 miles (480 km) south of Cairo.

Ahmad Seif Haggag, a Muslim extremist, was also arrested Tuesday for helping them find apartments to hide from police.

Two others, suspected of having taken part in the attack on the Germans, were arrested earlier this month. One was arrested minutes after the attack and the other was caught two days later.

Five Germans and two Egyptians were wounded in the 11th attack on foreign tourists since June.

The police statement identified the four gunmen as students Ashraf Saeed Abed Rabbo, Ahmad Abdul Rahim Radwan, Dr. Muhammad Ibrahim, and Abdul Hadi Al Saghir Abdul Azim.

The statement said the four were arrested at their hideouts at two separate apartments in Alexandria.

A senior police official who declined to be further identified, said Mr. Abed Rabbo masterminded and led the attack on the Germans. He said the suspect was one of the most dangerous Muslim extremist leaders who was also involved in an attack on a bus carrying some tourists in August in southern Egypt. No one was hurt in that attack.

The official said Mr. Abed Rabbo also took part in attacking properties of Egyptian Coptic Christians in southern Egypt.

Muslim extremists have said they are making foreign tourists their second target after government leaders. Tourism last year became Egypt's top foreign exchange earner, bringing in \$3 billion.

Police patrols had been increased and more checkpoints set up on the 430-mile (690km) road between Cairo and Aswan since the attack on the Germans.



STARVATION: A Somali mother sits with her child suffering from starvation at a feeding centre in Mandera, on the Somali-Kenyan border. At least 150,000 Somalis are estimated to have died of starvation and disease in nearly two years of factional fighting and drought in the Horn of Africa (AFP photo).

## Algeria rejects freedom for Islamic Front leaders

ALGIERS (AP) — The Algerian Supreme Court has refused to temporarily free seven top leaders of a fundamentalist movement whose election bid was crushed in January, a judicial source said.

The leaders of the banned Islamic Salvation Front were convicted of sedition in July and sentenced to jail terms ranging from 4 to 12 years.

The convictions sparked a new round of violence in the North African nation, where fundamentalist attacks have killed more than 100 members of the security forces this year.

Lawyers for the leaders, who include Abassi Madani and Ali Belhadj, the front's president and vice president, introduced a motion on Oct. 27 to temporarily free them, said the judicial source, speaking on condition of

anonymity.

There was no elaboration on the proposed terms of their freedom. The release request was denied Tuesday, the source said.

The seven were convicted of sedition July 15 by a military tribunal in Blida, 30 miles south of Algiers.

Fundamentalists were thwarted from establishing an Islamic republic in January, when the military toppled President Chadli Bendjedid and cancelled parliamentary elections the Islamic Salvation Front appeared headed to win.

A state of emergency was declared a month later, sparking a terror campaign by the fundamentalists aimed mainly at security forces.

Thousands of front supporters remain detained without trial in centres in the Sahara Desert.

## After 25 years Resolution 242 still provokes passion and fury

By Alan Elsner  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — Twenty-five years ago this week, searching for a foundation for peace between Arabs and Israelis, the U.N. Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 242.

A quarter of a century later, Arabs and Israelis as well as lawyers, politicians, diplomats and historians from many other countries, still hotly dispute the meaning of one of the U.N.'s best-known texts.

Resolution 242 and its stepchild, Resolution 338 of October 1973, have become as familiar as a telephone number. Dial it and you are connected with the heart of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

A recent seminar organised by the Washington Institute for Near East Policy to mark the anniversary of the resolution's adoption on Nov. 22 vividly illustrated the deep gulf that still exists, primarily on whether Israel was required by the resolution to withdraw from all or only some of the territories it occupied in the 1967 Middle East war.

Despite, or perhaps because of

such differences, Resolutions 242 and 338 have been at the heart of all peace attempts in the region and remain the basis of current peace efforts.

"When a resolution lasts this long...there's got to be something right with it," said Dennis Ross, the U.S. State Department's top Middle East strategist for the past four years.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

The resolution was passed in the aftermath of the 1967 Middle East war which left Israel occupying the Sinai Peninsula, East Jerusalem, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights.

Drafted by Britain's U.N. ambassador, Lord Caradon, Resolution 242 is a remarkably succinct document, containing a preamble and four points that barely cover a single page.

After noting in its introduction the "inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war," the resolution says Middle East peace should be based on the following

principles: — Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied in the war (but it did not say "the territories" or "all the territories").

— Termination of belligerency and respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of all states in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognised boundaries.

The key dispute about the resolution concerns the absence of the word "the" in the provision about Israeli withdrawal. Does it mean withdrawal from all the territories or only part of them?

The ambiguity of this clause has allowed Israel to argue over the years that it is not required to return all the territories in exchange for peace with the Arabs.

Arabs say this argument is nonsense. Pointing to the preamble, stating the inadmissibility of acquisition of land through war, they say 242 requires total Israeli withdrawal.

"The absence of the definite article has been blown out of proportion through a well-orchestrated public relations campaign," said Nabil Elaraby, a

former Egyptian U.N. Just to complicate the French text of the resolution, which carries equal leg to the English version, "des territoires".

Several previous drafts had either the Security or the General Assembly summer of 1967 include sion for withdrawal from territories. But all of them were either withdrawn or

Lord Caradon's resignation Soviet attempts to phrase "all the territories".

Syria rejected 242 in case it said the text obliged Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories. Egypt and Jordan accepted the resolution, marking the beginning of their eventual recognition of Israel's right

Ahead of Arab states 1967 there still lay hatred and bloodshed. Only when they began to make peace with the y the middle and under meaning of 242.

## Qatar boycott dents credibility of Gulf alliance

DOHA (R) — Qatar's boycott of the Gulf Cooperation Council, possibly extending to a summit next month, dents the credibility of an alliance meant to stabilise a region with two thirds of the world's oil reserves, diplomats said.

The boycott is aimed squarely at Saudi Arabia, whose policies have dominated the alliance since its formation in May 1981, over a border dispute that erupted in violence on Sept. 30 after months of tension.

Western powers which rushed troops to the Gulf to drive Iraqi forces out of Kuwait have resisted appeals for help in resolving the row, although they are concerned it may further undermine the GCC, diplomats in the Qatari capital said.

They said the United States and other Western allies had hoped the GCC, which did not have the military muscle to resist the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in August 1990, would become the bedrock for regional peace and security.

They envisaged a strengthened GCC military alliance as the first

line of defence against potential predators in the mould of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

The diplomats said the West was also worried the dispute might encourage Qatar to strengthen newly forged relations with the Muslim fundamentalist rulers of Iran across the Gulf and further soften its attitude towards Iraq.

Qatar has sent its ambassador back to Baghdad, the first Gulf state to do so since the Gulf War ended 20 months ago.

"It is gesture politics. The Qataris are trying to show Saudi Arabia and everyone else that they are their own men," one diplomat said.

"But they know where their bread is buttered," he added, noting that Doha was quick to sign a major defence and security pact with Washington earlier this year, soon after it concluded a series of deals with Iran that angered some GCC partners.

The diplomats said the wider concerns seem largely irrelevant for Qataris who see an immediate Saudi threat.

Officials in the Qatari capital

were unwilling to talk publicly about the row for fear of exacerbating the dispute and appearing to undermine mediation efforts by GCC partner Oman, which has a good track record in regional troubleshooting.

The diplomats said the priority of the Omani mediation was to persuade Qatar to attend the summit due to be held in the United Arab Emirates capital Abu Dhabi on Dec. 21.

Saudi Arabia's King Fahd said in a newspaper interview that the dispute was a "passing cloud" that would not affect the GCC which, apart from Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Oman and the UAE, also includes Kuwait and Bahrain.

His remarks appeared conciliatory but the diplomats said Qatar was apparently unwilling to end its boycott until it won agreement on specific ways of resolving the border dispute.

It has boycotted all ministerial meetings of the GCC since the September clash at the border post of Khofuf in which three people died — a Saudi and two men serving in the Qatari Armed

Forces, including an soldier. They said Qatar was an Islamic foreign interference on the plight of Muslims even though held in the Saudi city on Dec. 1.

"Kuwait tried to me but got nowhere because no specific ideas he appeal to brotherly one diplomat said.

Oman had presented proposals that would own direct involvement demarcation and had chance of success, the said.

"The prospects are bright. Both sides have hardened their positions like they will continue trying to ger," one said.

Saudi Arabia has played down the dispute. "The not have been" terms but for Qatar, straw that broke the back," one diplomat

## Iran accuses U.S. of launching negative campaign

NICOSIA (AP) — Iran has accused the United States of launching a worldwide campaign to deny arms and advanced technology to Tehran in a bid to cripple the country.

The state-run Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), monitored in Nicosia, accused Washington of exaggerating Iran's arms purchases and projecting it as a revolutionary demon in a bid to scare its neighbors.

"The West is globally advertising, with no little degree of exaggeration, Iran's supposed arms purchases in a bid to panic smaller states of the region and fill them with some sort of terror and suspicion so that they will buy more and more of the weapons

manufactured by America and the West," IRNA said.

CIA Director Robert Gates, in an interview in Washington with the Associated Press Monday, said Iran is "engaged in a multi-year military buildup" and could pose a threat to the United States and its allies within three to five years.

That was the latest in a series of assessments by Western intelligence officials which conclude that Tehran has stepped up purchases of advanced military equipment.

Washington has denied advanced technology to Iran under an embargo imposed soon after Iranian militants stormed the U.S. embassy in Tehran in November 1979, and the United

States severed ties soon after.

By denying the sale of advanced technology to Tehran, "the U.S. is aiming to cripple Iran not militarily but also economically and industrially," IRNA said.

The Iranians have been frustrated in efforts to buy hi-tech equipment, because the U.S. embargo also applies to equipment incorporating even some U.S.-made parts.

They have been in the market for commercial airliners, desperately needed in response to a rapidly growing population, but so far have received only a number of Dutch-made Fokkers unsuited to their needs.

Washington and Iran's Arab neighbours have been concerned about the purchase of two Rus-

sian-built submarines one of which has been in the Gulf water warfare capabilities the balance of naval power in the Persian Gulf.

IRNA said Washington trying to "cheat the best of regional countries" them against an one does not really exist.

It said "the United Nations permit acquire sufficiently weapons as must be defend itself and at amount consistent with regional security and regional," IRNA said.

## Kuwait: Gulf defence force to be boosted tenfold

KUWAIT (AP) — Defence Minister Sheikh Ali Al Sabah was quoted Wednesday as saying a Gulf defence force called Peninsula Shield would increase tenfold to 100,000 men within 15 years.

If that goal were realised, it would give the oil rich Gulf states their first credible defence force against a repeat of an event such as the August 1990 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

Sheikh Ali also told the Saudi

Arabian newspaper Ashraq Al Awsat that the first post-Gulf War manoeuvres for Peninsula Shield would be announced soon. The newspaper report was quoted by the state run Kuwait News Agency.

Defence ministers of Gulf Arab states decided last week to make the existing 10,000-man force, made up of contingents from the Gulf Arab countries, a nucleus for a future army responsible for protecting these

states. But one of the members of the six nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), the small state of Qatar, boycotted the meeting because of a territorial dispute with Saudi Arabia.

Sheikh Ali did not say where the extra 90,000 troops would be found in the manpower-poor Gulf. Immediately after the Kuwait war, Gulf nations planned to form a defence force with a nucleus of troops from popu-

lous, but poor, Egypt. But the plan was still

Peninsula Shield did defend the emirate of Iraqi invasion, and since cfire, Kuwait and others have signed accords with the United States and France.

The GCC groups

Saudi Arabia, the Uni Emirates, Qatar, Bah Oman.

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22:00 News in English

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**WEATHER**

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology

It will be partly cloudy and cold. A rise in temperature is expected and winds will be northerly moderate. In Aqaba it will be partly cloudy and winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.

**Min./Max. temp.**

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Aqaba 08/18

Deserta 01/10

Jordan Valley 10/20

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- Dr. Hana Mansour 715197
- Fine pharmacy 661912
- Ferdows pharmacy 773336
- Al Asma pharmacy 637055
- Natroska pharmacy 623672
- Al Salam pharmacy 630730
- Yacoub pharmacy 644945
- Shmeissani pharmacy 637660
- Najib pharmacy 847632

IRBID:

- Dr. Aymen Shikah (-)
- Al Quds pharmacy (-)

ZARQA:

- Dr. Nash' Amari (-)
- Khalifeh pharmacy 95417

**EMERGENCIES**

- Civil Defence Department 661111
- Civil Defence Immediate 630341
- Rescue 199
- Civil Defence Emergency 637777
- Fire Brigade 891228
- Blood Bank 771321
- Highway Police 843402
- Traffic Police 896390
- Public Security Department 630331
- Hotel Complaints 605800
- Price Complaints 661176
- Water and Sewerage 897467
- Complaints (divorce assistance) 787111
- Telephone Information 121
- Overseas Calls 010230
- Central Amman Telephone 661101
- Repairs 773111
- Abdali Telephone Repairs 661101
- Jordan Television 773111
- Radio Jordan 774111
- Water Authority 680100
- Jordan Electricity Authority 815615

**HOSPITALS**

AMMAN:

- Hussein Medical Centre 813813/2
- Khalifeh Maternity J. Amn 642301/6
- Khalifeh Maternity J. Amn 642341/2
- Jabal Amman Maternity 642362
- Mulhas, J. Amman 636140
- Palestine, Shmeissani 664171/4
- Shmeissani Hospital 669131
- University Hospital 628845
- Al-Muasher Hospital 667227/9
- The Islamic, Abdali 666127/37
- Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164/6
- Italian, Al-Muhafza 771101/2
- Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafiah 771111/5
- Army, Marka 891611/26
- Queen Alia Hospital 602240/50
- Amal Hospital 674155

IRBID:

- Electric Power 636381
- RJ Flight Information 08-53200
- Queen Alia Int'l. Airport 08-53200

**FOR THE TRAVELLER**

**QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (06)53200-5, where it should always be verified.

**ARRIVALS**

**Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights**

(Terminal 1)

- 06:15 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)
- 06:30 Bangkok, Medan (RJ)
- 07:15 Riyadh (RJ)
- 08:15 Cairo, Aqaba (RJ)
- 09:30 New Delhi (RJ)

**Other Flights (Terminal 2)**

- 12:00 Muscat, Abu Dhabi (GF)
- 13:00 Riyadh (SU)
- 16:35 Bahrain (B)
- 17:00 Dubai (EA)
- 20:35 Cairo (MS)
- 21:00 Laraca (CY)

**DEPARTURES**

**Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights**

(Terminal 1)

- 06:15 Beirut (RJ)
- 11:00 Rome (RJ)
- 11:05 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
- 11:15 Montreal, Toronto (RJ)
- 12:00 Paris (RJ)
- 12:30 Athens (RJ)
- 12:30 Laraca (RJ)
- 12:30 London (RJ)
- 12:30 Luxor (RJ)
- 12:30 Jerusalem (RJ)
- 12:30 Bahrain (RJ)
- 12:30 Damascus (RJ)
- 12:30 Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta (RJ)
- 22:00 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)

**Other Flights (Terminal 2)**

- 06:00 Beirut (RJ)
- 06:15 Rome (RJ)
- 12:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
- 12:30 Bahrain (RJ)
- 14:30 Riyadh (RJ)
- 17:30 Damascus (RJ)
- 20:35 Cairo (MS)
- 21:00 Laraca (CY)

**MARKET PRICES**

Upperflower price in JD

- Apple (red)
- Banana
- Bonana (Meksum)
- Beana
- Cabbage
- Custard
- Cucumbers (large)
- Cucumbers (small)
- Eggplant
- Garlic
- Grapefruit
- Lemon
- Mango
- Marrow (small)
- Onion (dry)
- Orange
- Pepper (hot)
- Pepper (sweet)
- Potato
- Tomato
- Fig
- Guava
- Spinach
- Mint
- Green Olive

مَكْزَا قِ الأَصْل







## Jordan Times

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## Teaching democracy

THE FINDINGS of a recent three-day seminar on educational policies in Jordan underscore the urgent need for a comprehensive restructuring of the country's educational system. A strong commitment to educational reforms is important on its own merits. But it becomes more so considering the societal, political and indeed educational changes needed to push forward the country's democratisation drive. It is axiomatic that deep-rooted democracy cannot flourish without creating a culture for democracy.

Injecting the educational system with serious and far-reaching programmatic reforms is the only way to ensure the development of such an environment.

Jordan is in urgent need of a progressive educational policy which infuses both a spirit and understanding of democracy into the school curriculum. Without a policy that bolsters democracy at the grassroots level — beginning with the very young during their formative years — there is little hope that democracy will ever take root as a truly organic movement. A democratic society can blossom only if the new generation is properly prepared to undertake the new challenges and utilise the new opportunities.

This can only transpire if serious institutional changes are adopted immediately. Teachers must be retrained, textbooks must be restructured and creative thinking must be encouraged at all levels.

That said, the recent seminar on education is both timely and pressing. It concentrated primarily on the need to improve both the curriculum and the teaching methods. Several participants took pains to emphasise the indispensability of one to the other.

Jordan has yet to move forcefully in this direction for lack of a coherent strategy on how to go about improving the Kingdom's educational policy in the new era of parliamentary democracy.

Quality education and quality educators undoubtedly have a high price tag attached to them, but the returns on such an investment are immeasurable. The country must therefore be ready to foot the bill if it is going to build an educational system which can meet Jordan's needs and support its national interests. The value of education in building and maintaining a genuine democracy must not be underestimated. Only if they are firmly grounded in education will democratic ideals and practices thrive and spread to all dimensions of Jordanian life, providing a model for all states in the region.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

THE KUWAITI regime is full of malice against Jordan which had sought to end the Gulf dispute through peaceful means, and the Kuwaiti rulers' hatred towards Jordan is manifest in statements issued now and then and in its behaviour towards Iraq and Jordan, said Sawt Al Shaab Arabic daily Wednesday. The paper said the Kuwaiti rulers realise that it was Jordan which spearheaded efforts to end the dispute between Iraq and Kuwait amicably and therefore they poured their wrath on this Kingdom because they are more inclined to have dealings with and get protection from the foreign countries for their selfish interests. The paper said that the Kuwaiti rulers, who are issuing hostile statements against Jordan, have invited foreign forces which have already devastated the Islamic sites in the Arabian Peninsula and clamped the Arab relations and end the malice in the hearts of some Arabs, by healing the rifts among their rulers, the Kuwaitis continued to pursue their campaign against this steadfast country, continued the daily. It said that what the Kuwaitis seek is divisions among the Arabs to abort any attempt towards reconciliation and the emergence of a new Arab nation that can save the Arabs from many ills that plague them for years. The Kuwaiti rulers, who returned to their country under the protection of the foreign forces after cowardly escaping abroad, care only about their own little selfish interests and have no regard for the interests of the Arab Nation, the paper said. While Jordan continues the drive to end the presence of foreign forces from Arab land, said the paper, the Kuwaitis brag about their numerous treaties they concluded with the colonial powers to maintain foreign troops on Arab soil.

A COLUMNIST in Al Dastour tackled the question of poverty in Asia in general and Jordan in particular in the light of a general report by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The report noted that in 40 years from now the area of cultivable land is going to shrink to a dangerous level and that the worst affected will be the 1,000 million farmers in Asia, said Saleh Al Qallab. He said that the report means that the margin of poverty in Jordan will increase and expand and that the future will be grim for everybody unless drastic action is taken now to ensure sustainable agricultural development. Indeed, one look at the country's agricultural sector, reveals a major tragedy that befell it over the past year and that farmers and investors in farming have sustained heavy losses due to the floods and other natural phenomena that hit the Kingdom, said the writer. One farmer told me that he made heavy investment in farming and obtained a bumper harvest last year only to resort to feeding the eggplants that were produced on his land in abundance to the animals because there were no markets for them here and abroad, said the writer. The writer said that the olive growers are facing difficulty not only in storing the olives they harvest every year but also in waiting their turn at the press due to the harsh conditions they face in transporting the fruit from the land to the city, said the writer. He urged the Ministry of Agriculture to take measures that can alleviate the sufferings of the Jordanian farmers in the face of floods and other natural disasters, to ensure that the small farmers receive assistance from the state and to provide guidance and material assistance to them. He said that farming is the backbone of this country and proper attention can earn the country revenues in hard currency needed for further development.

## Red rag of talking to the PLO

By Susan Hattis Rolef

renewing its dialogue with the PLO.

If Israel changes the law concerning meetings with the PLO so that any Israeli will have the right to meet with members of the PLO, what leverage will it have left with the US?

"It may be time for Israel to grasp the bull by the horns and deal with the only Palestinian body still able to reach an agreement with it."

But the most pertinent question is whether it is really in Israel's interest to continue trying to prevent the renewal of the U.S.-PLO dialogue, and to persist in refusing to deal itself with the Palestinian organisation, which the majority of Palestinians who favour negotiations with Israel view as their only legitimate representative.

The PLO is not a "nice" organisation. However, two serious Israeli attempts to encourage the development of more moderate alternatives failed in the past, and

a third one also seems to be on the verge of failure.

One Israeli initiative, in the early 1980s, when MK Ariel Sharon was defence minister, involved the establishment of the Village Leagues, which enjoyed Israeli backing but never managed to take root.

A second initiative, later in the decade, involved helping fundamentalist Muslim groups develop and thrive, in the hope that peoples busy with religion, would have no time for politics and terror.

The third attempt, which was certainly the most serious of the three, originated in 1989, but at present seems to be reaching a dead end. I am referring to the idea of holding talks with a delegation of Palestinians from the territories on the implementation of an autonomy plan.

Although the government has been aware all along that at least in the early stages such a delegation would be taking its instructions from Tunis, the hope was that once autonomy approached, and certainly after the implementation, the local leaders would become increasingly averse to playing second fiddle to the PLO in Tunis.

In fact, it was this theory that lay behind the plan which Yit-

zhak Rabin, as defence minister, first presented in January 1989, which prime minister Yitzhak Shamir brought to Washington that April, and which was adopted by the national unity government on May 14.

The Americans were skeptical as to whether what Mr. Rabin hoped would happen would actually occur. In fact, they did not believe that any local leadership, talented and goodwilled as its members might be, would ever manage to amass the power and will to stand up to the PLO. This was especially true since the PLO itself was perfectly aware of the Israeli intentions.

However, for a while one could find signs — if one wished — that the Americans might be wrong. On the one hand, the local Palestinian leadership was clearly having a moderating influence on Tunis; on the other, there were reports in the press that members of the Palestinian delegation were getting a little impatient with the rigid, uncompromising instructions they were getting from Tunis, which were not enabling any real progress to be made towards an agreement on an autonomy plan.

As the seventh round of talks opened in Washington, Israeli observers noted that the Palestinian delegation seemed in-

creasingly weak and take decisions, clear eagerness, round, to reach a and effective agree-

In fact, Israel's have to decide wa to continue nego totally important playing cat-and-g games with the PLO lateral talks, or wh the bull by the th

Certainly a sha towards the PLO easy decision for a erment. For years been demonised by someone who partl in this process ('80s) I can say th difficult task. How ment of truth: a approaching, and a bly soon have to it is willing to try: i way with the on body which is still an agreement wit

There are, of c nisms who do not v way to be made, i Israeli who do i headway to made pens to be based Israeli control on Bank and Gaza- Cohen's clever boy them — the Jeru

## EC crisis far from over despite action on GATT, currency

By Simon Alterman  
Reuter

BRUSSELS — The European Community's crisis is far from over despite a trade deal with the United States and a currency realignment that have provided a sudden burst of positive action after months of stagnation.

The road to its next summit in Edinburgh in three weeks' time remains littered with boulders and diplomats see plenty of reasons to fear a fatal collision of interests at the December 11-12 meeting.

"There have been a couple of good steps this weekend, but whether they are a breakthrough or just a prelude to a real crisis remains very much in doubt," one diplomat said.

By far the most explosive issue is France's reaction to the farm trade agreement reached on Friday between European Commission negotiators and the United States.

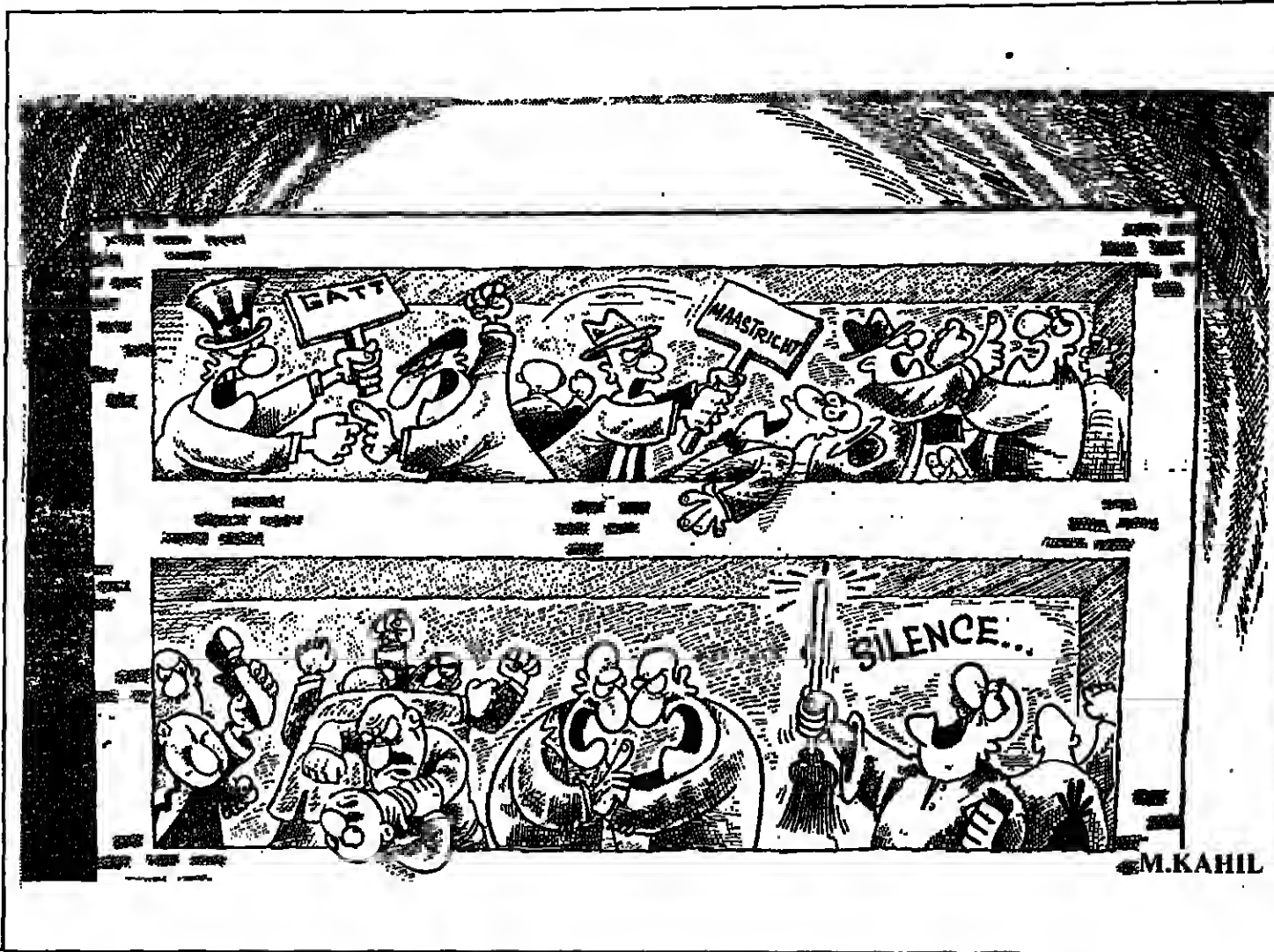
Though the pact involved less painful cuts in EC subsidies than some had feared, it has predictably enraged French farmers and caused the government to brand it as unacceptable.

With little evidence yet that the community has obtained any concessions from Washington on trade in services in return for the agriculture deal, some EC officials fear that weak French government will feel compelled to veto the GATT settlement.

That would turn the current sniping between France and Britain into full-scale conflict and could blow apart the Paris-Bonn axis which remains the community's central pillar.

There are questions too over whether this weekend's six per cent devaluation of the Spanish peseta and the Portuguese escudo will be enough to calm foreign currency markets.

Speculators have pounced on doubts about the future of EC political and monetary union



since a Danish referendum rejected the Maastricht Treaty last June and have battered the Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM) that binds the bloc's currencies together.

Sunday's was the third set of changes to the grid in just over two months, which have seen the pound and the lira forced out altogether and other weaker candidates for membership of a

future single currency put firmly in their place.

Though Irish officials insist that economic fundamentals offer no reason for the punt to be devalued, currency dealers appear to feel otherwise, especially since Ireland's sterling competitors now have a 10 per cent price advantage.

And the currency turmoil in Scandinavia which sparked the

latest changes may not be over. Governments there have tried to boost their credentials for EC membership by linking their currencies to the ERM but have been blown off one by one.

Beyond those immediate concerns lies continuing uncertainty over ratification of the Maastricht Treaty, agreed last December when the community was still in a

state of near-euphoria.

Denmark's partners are deeply sceptical about its demands to opt out of key sections of the treaty in order to win approval for Maastricht in a second referendum next year.

And resentment over Britain's delay in ratifying the treaty until

at least the end of the year has erupted in public criticism of the EC president.

Hanging over the EC is the spectre of economic gloom and nationalism, activity. As often been the case, the EC is finding integration becoming possible once again to a halt.

There are still notably British of "November blues" of any president reach a climax month.

Their rosy see France taking a to on the GATT-al win some extra h farmers within the ing the deal to go t protests.

Meanwhile gov reach an agreece implement the pri sidiarity" — taku the lowest level p could help win i about the Maastr Britain and Demu That would be e settling a framewo ish problem at Edi they also hope to v contentious plans, the EC budget ove years.

If all that were to — and even the u concede that it is a stage could even be ning EC members year with Austria, land, Norway and But few would l such sunny skies i current gloom for t EC's much-wanted in just six weeks

## 'History before your eyes' — he shouldn't have said it

By Ignacio Ramonet

PARIS — Why, suddenly, is the question of journalists' relevance being raised with such urgency? One could say that it all began three years ago, on Nov. 9, 1989, with the fall of the Berlin Wall. That day, in a live broadcast from Berlin, Dan Rather motioned to the great river of East German citizens flowing into the western sector of the city, and said, "Look you see history taking place before your very eyes."

Thus did he usher in a new era of suspicion that is troubling to many journalists, including Mr. Rather himself (see "When Journalists Seem Irrelevant," by Richard Harwood, and "No, We Journalists Aren't Irrelevant," by Dan Rather, Jordan Times Nov. 12-13). For his words defined a new concept of information. What does it mean for television to inform? It means to make all spectators to an event; to allow us to see the event as it happens, at the same time as the journalist sees it.

Such news reporting uses sports coverage as a model. If sports and television have such an enduring, close and fruitful relationship, it is because throughout a sporting contest, the fan in the

stadium, the television viewer at home, and the commentator are all equal in their ignorance. This gives the television viewer a powerful, almost euphoric sense of control; he feels not the least bit inferior to the fan in the stadium — far from it. The dozens of cameras filming the contest offer a dizzying sense of ubiquity, providing an illusion of omniscience.

When the journalists say, "Look, you see history taking place before your very eyes," he equates history with athletic events, as if history could be filmed like a sporting competition. In doing so, the journalist reduces himself to the status of a sports commentator.

Sports commentary is not just emotional, it is often so superficial that one can turn off the television's sound and watch the match with little sense of loss. The journalist thus accepts the primacy of image over sound (or the written word) and the notion that his words can be radically

censored. Moreover, he is accepting the premise that events are news only if they are accompanied by powerful images. He thereby

gives priority to news of accidents, disasters and violence, often filmed by amateurs with video cameras, while neglecting dramatic events of planetary importance, but which lack strong images, such as world illiteracy, malnutrition, Third World debt, and various forgotten wars.

We now know where this concept of news can lead: to the broadcasting in December 1989 of the fascinating but deceptive scenes of events in Romania, and to the Big Lie of the Timisoara "killing ground," to promises of live broadcasts of the Gulf war in January 1991, made by journalists who knew that the military had not allowed the unrestricted filming of any major war in years.

Worst of all, this concept of information has seeped into the written press. By relying more and more systematically on witnesses' accounts, newspapers and magazines often echo television and seem content merely to prolong the emotions it incurs. Reporters and witnesses thus become almost interchangeable. This greatly increases the risk of error and leads to reporting of rumours in the guise of information. It also damages the image of

journalists.

Journalists, in turn, find such suspicion troubling, particularly as they come out of the glorious period that began 20 years ago with Watergate. The average citizen knew then the Fourth Estate was exercising its democratic function efficiently, watching over the proper functioning of the three branches of government. A handful of reporters, armed with nothing but the truth, were able to compel the president of the United States to resign.

But that time is past; too many mistakes have since occurred. In developed societies today, all institutions have learned the elementary rules of communication; they know how to fool, to exploit, to trap the press.

Journalists are now in society's ill graces, lumped together as part of the "political-media" class. The average citizen today has serious doubts about journalists' ability simply to tell truth from falsehood.

The writer is editor of the monthly *Le Monde Diplomatique* and professor of communication theory at the University of Paris. The article is reprinted from *The International Herald Tribune*.

## LETTERS

### Thank you, but be more specific

To the Editor

I read in the Home News section an item entitled "An foreign workers from fines" (Jordan Times, Nov. 19-20) expressing gratitude to His Majesty King Hussein for all-embracing amnesty.

However, we shall be grateful if you kindly get it from the concerned authorities on the following publish them for the benefit of all concerned, at t categories of residence law violators, visitors and legally entered Jordan and overstayed, your news item mentions foreign workers. What about visitors and oth not come on work visas?

2. Nothing has been mentioned about the time limit workers can renew or obtain work permits and resider or others can leave Jordan without having to pa overstaying.

3. If visitors and other categories of people who take some more time to arrange air ticket money travel-related expenses for leaving Jordan, will they fines for the period of overstay after Nov. 16, 1992. Royal pardon came into effect, or for the whole overstay after some specific date? If so, what is th

Mohsen  
P.O. Box  
Amman.

The Jordan Times welcomes letters and contribution readers on any subject they wish to tackle. Letters in publication, however, should contain the writer's full, preferably address as well. Names can be withheld request and under special circumstances. Letters are editing. The newspaper is not responsible for the return manuscripts.



# Weekender

## Italian painter in love with Jordan's values, desert

By Ica Wabbah  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — "Do you paint out of passion?" I asked Lorenzo Fonda, the medical doctor now in Amman to work on an exhibition of his emment paintings. "Yes, I practice medicine out of passion," the Italian father of two answered. The interview had started, and the expansive intermi-cum-ably soon became an easy and pleasant interlocutor. "Nice things always happen by chance," he said. "I was in the desert, in front of the Wadi Rum mountains supporting the rest of the representations. The Perugian, who has painted 'ever since I can remember,' held his first exhibition in 1968 in Europe and America.

King," he said attributing his feelings to a "different culture."

"I felt it was not my place to be there. But once in front of him, you feel you have always known him. He puts you at ease. He is so kind."

"I hoped to paint and give His Majesty the King a painting out of gratitude, on his birthday," Mr. Fonda said. And with Wadi Rum in the background, while celebrations were held there in honour of the Monarch, the artist presented him with his painting which, coincidentally, on the background had the Wadi Rum mountains supporting the rest of the representations.

The exhibition in Italy, besides paintings, will include costumes from different regions in Jordan. "The idea is

The story of his coming to Jordan is again one of fate at work. Last year, at the invitation of the Italian Television, Her Majesty Queen Noor presented Jordan to the Italian people in a programme promoting the Kingdom and its touristic attractions.

The result was a project that would see foreign artists come to Jordan and reflect their perspective on the Kingdom. And so, Mr. Fonda came to Jordan and came to love it.

All was done with the idea that an artist, a non-Jordanian one, belonging to another culture, should be given the chance to present his view of Jordan, its culture and people.

"So I came here a few times. I lived in the desert for a little while and then in Aqaba."

In Aqaba, the artist had the chance to live and work in the first house of the King's great grandfather, Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali. "I painted there, coming and going for some time. I needed time to get into the spirit and the culture of another people."

The activity, a project of the Ministry of Tourism and the Italian government, produced "20 to 30" paintings which Mr. Fonda will present in an itinerant exhibition throughout Italy, after they are shown to the Jordanian public.

The exhibition in Italy, besides paintings, will include costumes from different regions in Jordan. "The idea is



Wadi Rum by the Italian painter Lorenzo Fonda

to present Jordan to Italy and, at the same time, to present a different outlook on Jordan."

The huge, monumental paintings portray landscapes, portraits, costumes and still life.

"I need space for painting; the desert needs space," he said in defence of the big-size canvases painted in the classical 16th century Italian style of Caravaggio.

One concession to modernism is a touch of abstract, usually in one corner of the canvases, where the artist leaves a monochromatic spot for the imagination of the viewer to complete.

It is the case with the painting the artist presented to the King and which projects a multitude of symbols for Jordan: the desert, a bedouin tent, the flag and, symbolically, the white doves of peace.

The oils, photographic in their detailed representation, are in the beautiful colours of the desert, of the blue skies and of the vibrant reds of the Jordanian flag and weavings. They stir nostalgic feelings of old, glorious days when the free-spirited bedouin was roaming the desert on horseback, master of nature and of himself.

It is not surprising to feel that way looking at the paintings as the artist himself is impressed by the "dignity of the Jordanians, their idealism and values."

Mr. Fonda, who said he would like to live in Jordan with his family, praised the Eastern values which "we

started forgetting in our Western society."

"It is much better for children to grow up here. I want to give them the chance to measure themselves against different values. It is a quiet, honourable, genuine spirit in Jordan."

Coming to Jordan was more than coming to paint, asserts Mr. Fonda. "I wanted to discover things that I cared for and was interested in for some time. In Italy it is a fashion to paint, here it is a discovery. I care less for the art criticism; it is more the spiritual state, the background, the cause behind a painting," the artist said, adding that he had come several times to Jordan and each time it was more difficult to leave.



One of the more than 20 paintings by the Italian artist

## School violence prompts reforms

By Sabine Guez

NEW YORK — School is no longer a haven of safety in a city of daily crime. A few weeks ago, a fight erupted in a cafeteria of Eastern District High School in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, spilled into the corridors and ended with 16-year-old Rodriguez, apparently involved in the dispute, stabbed in the head as he was leaving the library. More than that, a student was wounded at a high school in the Bronx. Also this year, Damion Ennis, was fatally stabbed by a mate in a hallway fight at Shore High School, teachers say. This is only the tip of the iceberg.

Violence on New York City streets has encroached on its schools. The security is getting harder to wage as public school enrollment is about one million this year, overcrowding 996 schools. To stem the tide of serious incidents — reported number hit an all-time high last year — Board of Education has been giving the schools technology safety devices. Many educators, however, advocate new, smaller schools as the only long-term solution.

Violence is a serious problem in the New York City schools," says Ronis, spokesman for the United Federation of Teachers. New York is hardly an isolated case. The federal Centers for Disease Control reports that one in every high school students in nation carries a weapon gun, knives and some even machetes. Some use them for status; others for protection. Under a \$28-million programme, 41 of New York's most troubled schools were equipped with weapon scanning machines this fall. South Side High School — originally not one of them — was added after the stabbing occurred. In addition, security officers were appointed at 21 schools. The number of high schools using metal detectors doubled. All 124 high schools, whose student population is 270,000, have assigned "peer medi-

ation" and "conflict resolution" teams to prevent the degeneration of tensions into violent incidents.

Funds were made available by city officials after the February shooting deaths of two students at Brooklyn's Thomas Jefferson High School. There, and in four other schools, X-ray machines scan every student's book bag every day. Electromagnetic doors automatically sound an alarm when opened by unauthorized visitors.

Several factors account for the security shambles, many having nothing to do with the schools, according to Mr. Davis. Crime, drugs, poverty and the proliferation of weapons "affect the students when they come into the buildings," he says. He adds that one of the biggest problems is that children are not taught to resolve conflicts peacefully. "We have a violent culture...in the United States...Students go to the movies, watch television and see Terminator 2, Arnold Schwarzenegger, Chuck Norris pulling out guns, Rambo blowing everyone away. They think this is the way to settle a dispute. We need to teach them that this is not the way to do it. But that is something that has to be done in the home before it can be done in the school."

Other educators say schools share some of the responsibility. Beeping up security at high schools will not address problems that plague New York City's neighbourhoods and have now entered the classrooms, they say. In an attempt to tackle not only the root causes of school violence but also to better the educational experience of students, the city is experimenting with smaller schools.

Violence is one indicator that points to the need for breaking down sprawling schools — along with low attendance figures and a dropout rate of 26 per cent — in New York City high schools. High schools have become so massive and impersonal that "no one knows who anyone is in the building," says Sonia Bailey, public relations coordinator for the Centre for Collaborative Education (CCE), which has taken

charge of a new network of small schools. For instance, Eastern District High School has 3,300 students, up from 2,500 last year. Up to 77 students are packed in some classes. The Parent-Teacher Association has called for students to boycott classes and demand solutions to overcrowding and lack of security.

### Small schools

"There are 10 new schools we're creating, small schools with 300 to 600 students, developed in concert with community groups and other organisations," says H. Carl McCall, president of the Board of Education. "There will be more community and parental involvement. That might be a more enriched environment for certain kids." Small-sized schools have the advantage of flexibility. They are easier to manage, and are designed to meet individual needs. Their philosophy rests on the empowerment of teachers and administrators to shape the curriculum and allow innovation, while meeting the basic academic standards demanded by the state and by colleges. Smaller schools, says Mr. Bailey, allow "the freedom to take charge."

Changing a structure that is already in existence is very hard. Starting a new school is much easier. "CCE is a network of 15 New York City alternative public schools, both elementary and secondary, that supports reform based on the collaboration of teachers, parents and students."

Last month, Schools Chancellor Joseph A. Fernandez unveiled a plan to create four "Borough Academies" that would each accommodate about 150 disruptive students. The schools would concentrate on the problems of pupils, aged 15 and up, who have a history of violent or criminal behaviour and would provide academic instruction and extensive counselling. Enrollment would be voluntary.

Some schools in the making are theme-oriented. "The location, the grade configuration, the programme, the instructional philosophy, the governance, the partners are all different in recognition of



In an effort to stem the tide of violence in New York schools, smaller schools are being organised to cater to students' needs

the very different students we serve," Mr. Fernandez wrote in an internal memorandum last summer to the Board of Education members. Businesses, foundations, private contributors and community groups will help by contributing not only ideas but, for some, money, to alleviate a burdened education budget — \$6.5 billion — that suffered cuts of \$750 million in the past two years.

A school scheduled to open next February will be tailored for immigrants in the upper Manhattan section of Washington Heights. Another school, which opened last spring, focuses on business skills. Yet another, which held its first classes last month, has fashioned science and social studies courses around the environment. Two college preparatory schools will open next fall under the aegis of East Brooklyn Congregations in East New York and Bushwick, two Brooklyn neighbourhoods whose high schools' violence and academic records top the chancellor's list of concerns. The schools focus on public life and public service. There will be 150 ninth-graders the first year, and the schools will grow by one grade each year. "The curriculum will utilise

the city, the neighbourhood, as a laboratory for students' learning," says David Nelson, leader of the group of clergy and community organisations. The solution to school violence, he says, "has to do with building houses, creating the proper health care and education institutions of excellence." His group has built 2,300 single-family houses in the borough's worst neighbourhoods.

"Smaller is better" is not a new concept. In 1985, New York City's first alternative public schools were founded in East Harlem by Deborah Meier. The Central Park East elementary and secondary schools are a sanctuary of hope for the city's public school system, as well as a model for its fledgling schools. "We think that schools have to be small so that we can teach students to use their mind well. We want students to be good thinkers and to be decent people," says Paul Schwartz, co-director of the high school.

There are no more than 12 to 15 students in each class, and every teacher is responsible for knowing 15 children personally and academically. This is a school of choice, where 45 per cent of the students are African Americans and 40 per cent Hispa-

nics, most from East Harlem. "We want a mix of students," says Mr. Schwartz. "We are not a school for smart kids. One-fourth of the students are special education children. We want kids who struggle and kids for whom it's easier."

At Central Park East, there are no security guards or metal detectors, yet the 450 secondary school students and their teachers say they feel safe. Students are expected to resolve their own conflicts, with the help of 10 classmates in each grade who are selected annually as conflict-resolution mediators. Discipline is strict. Students "cannot hit or hit back. They cannot threaten to fight," explains Mr. Schwartz. "The kids have agreed to abide by the rules. You don't have to be worried that someone is going to jump you in our school."

Safety is only part of this school's achievement. "The dropout rate reaches 30 to 40 per cent (per four years) in some high schools. At Central Park East, it is 3 per cent per four years," says Mr. Schwartz. "Ninety five to 96 per cent of our students go to a four-year college of their choice. We graduate about 50 students every year, of whom 48 go to college" — World News Link.

### BOOK BRIEFS

## Sober realism

### Weapons Of Mass Destruction In The Middle East

By Anthony Cordesman  
Brassey's, London 1991, £24.95

THIS is a timely study of the factors and trends involved in the proliferation of nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) weapons and their main delivery systems — ballistic missiles — in the Middle East. One the one hand, it builds on the global interest in the subject triggered by the Gulf crisis and in the continuing cat-and-mouse game waged between Iraq and the U.N. inspectors. On the other hand, it coincides with calls for broader constraints on the regional arms and with the first halting moves towards arms control in the context of the ongoing Middle East peace talks.

The first chapter, which is brief but tightly argued, makes what are arguably the key points of this book. In surveying the Middle East military build-up of past years, Cordesman notes the massive under-reporting of defence spending and indicates the adverse impact on economies and employment patterns.

More seriously, military debt and debt servicing now impose a growing burden on even the wealthiest states, whose armies have become so large and heavily armed that merely maintaining current capabilities, if at all possible, threatens to "mortgage" their future. With most armies unable to improve the performance of their conventional forces, and with the appearance of advanced conventional munitions of devastating lethality, national commands will be increasingly tempted to see NBC weapons acquisition as possibly a cheaper way of buying security.

The bulk of the book, however, is taken up with a series of case-studies as the author examines current trends in NBC and missile proliferation in various theatres: Iran-Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Arab-Israeli, and Libya, and, in the "extended" Middle East, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India. Each country survey is completed by an assessment of the operational and strategic implications, especially in relation to the Iraqi, Iranian and Israeli NBC programmes. Among Cordesman's more striking observations are his suggestion that the Gulf crisis has already spurred Saudi Arabia, Syria, Israel and Pakistan to acquire further long-range strike capabilities and/or NBC weapons; and his view that it has become more difficult for Israel to strike Arab NBC centres.

The main strength of this book, however, lies in the brief concluding chapter, in which Cordesman draws the lessons for regional arms control. Above all, he stresses the need to tie arms control to a peace process and to curb capabilities, not intentions. Measured by these criteria he is himself noticeably lenient in dealing with Israel and disingenuous in treating the imbalance in U.S. policy. Final policy recommendations for U.S. "power projection" in the region notwithstanding, Cordesman's summary of arms control measures and prospects is both sober and realistic. For an author known for marshalling a mass of facts and figures and discerning trends and needs, this is a pithy, lean read that makes a lot of sense — Middle East International.

Yezid Sayigh

## Intricate patterns

### A Persian Requiem

By Simin Daneshvar (translated by Roxane Zand)  
Peter Halban, London 1991, £13.99

A Persian Requiem, originally published in 1969 under its Persian title Savushun, was Simin Daneshvar's first novel and the first to be published by a woman in Iran. The novel is set in the southern city of Shiraz in the early years of World War II when Iran was occupied by allied forces.

Shirazi society, like the rest of the nation and its government, was at the time outwardly divided between Anglophiles and Russophiles, although inwardly sympathy lay with the Germans if only because Germany had never occupied any part of Iran and because it was now fighting the allies.

Daneshvar combines creative vision with an exceptional talent for conveying atmosphere to give a powerful portrait of the struggles and dilemmas of ordinary individuals caught in the maelstrom of war and occupation. Even the central character, Zari — mother of three and wife of Yusef, an anti-establishment landowner — cannot avoid the conflicts and divided loyalties, however much she tries to protect her family and escape into the sanctuary of her house and beautiful walled garden with its cypresses, roses and streams. Life outside is dominated by an intricate pattern of alliances between the occupying forces and the population, involving bribes, collusion and collaboration as well as resistance. As tensions mount in Zari's life, she ponders over her role as carer, peacemaker and protector and comes to recognise that she has turned into a liar and a compromiser. She has become a captive in her own captivating home.

Daneshvar shows the paradoxical situation where women play the anxious but perceptive commentators of the tensions of the world around them and can anticipate the possible tragedies ahead, which men stubbornly act out. These basically universal themes blend into the central theme of martyrdom and the creation of inadvertent martyrs. In Roxane Zand's admirable translation, these themes fuse with the highly detailed local vocabulary and colour of the novel — with its evocations of the fragrance of rosewater, incense and fine opium — Middle East International.

Floreda Saffari

### CHRISTMAS GIFT

There was an old lady standing at a bus stop; the rain was pouring down and although she had a rolled up umbrella under her arm, she made no attempt to put it up. At last, a bystander asked her why she did not protect herself with the umbrella from the rain. "Oh, no," said the old lady, "It's a Christmas present, and it mustn't be opened until Christmas."



## Computer amnesia — how to avoid it

By Jean-Claude Elias

Modern Personal Computers (PCs) are extremely powerful tools. It is a known fact that the average person only uses 15 to 25 per cent of the processing power of a PC. But the more powerful these machines get the more frustrated people become at the loss of their work — data — when problems like machine general failure, electrical damage, virus infection or disk erasure occur.

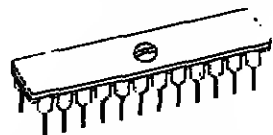
While large corporations usually address the situation by taking different preventive and sometimes expensive measures, the private user is often left without protection against such accidents. The UPS — Uninterruptible Power Supply — is an equipment which virtually ensures a total protection against electricity failures and irregularities. Its cost being 50 to 80 per cent the cost of the computer itself doesn't unfortunately make it feasible for the private user. The protection against computer viruses, though not a matter of money-spending, is a subject which needs to be discussed separately. I hope to cover it in this column very soon. There remains the question of disk erasure, the main cause of data loss.

Whether total or partial, an 'unintentional' disk erasure can be the worst thing that can happen to a PC user next to a major earthquake. How can a disk, or the files on it, be erased? Except, again, for virus cases, files on disk can be erased by issuing the "DELEte" or the "ERASE" DOS commands, by erroneously copying files with the same name on one another — overwriting — or by reformatting the complete disk — an operation which performs a global and complete erasure. Since no human being, computer expert or beginner, is infallible, everyone runs the risk, sooner or later, of destroying valuable data by issuing any of the above described commands, by mistake. In only a couple of seconds, weeks and months of work could be erased. In business or for pleasure, in games or scientific calculations, data loss is always a catastrophe.

The only reasonable protection against such accidents is also a relatively easy and very affordable one. All it takes is some discipline and organisation. Making extra copies — Back Up — of your work can one day prove to be the only way out of an unexpected disaster. How is it done? How many extra copies to keep? How long does it take?

From the simplest to the most complicated situation, data can be copied onto affordable and handy floppy disks,

## chip talk



on magnetic tapes — Streamers — or on external removable hard disks. The standard DOS operating system provides several commands that assist the user in doing such copies. A careful study of these commands, that most users neglect to look up in details, will help choose the one most suitable to your work. When all you need is to copy a few small files, floppy disks are perfect. When the size of your files become bigger or their number too big to fit floppies, a good magnetic tape streamer is the solution. Note that a streamer can only be used for copying purpose and not to be process data, like your regular hard disk.

Magnetic tapes are generally less reliable than hard disks and definitely slower. When speed of copying and data integrity become critical, rarely an issue in private usage, the tape streamer is not powerful enough and external, removable hard disks are necessary. These expensive and new devices are considered a luxury for back up operations. They also have the advantage to allow regular data processing.

As far as the number of security copies is concerned, it is up to the user to decide, but it is recommended to have at least two sets and preferably a third one. With three sets, the risk of losing your data becomes mathematically very close to zero. Naturally the person who does a regular back up of his or her data should use a "rotational cycle." For instance in the case of two copies, the first week the back up will be done on copy number one, the next week on copy number two, the third week on copy number one again, etc... This pattern gives extra protection in cases where one of the copies is damaged or virus infected. The user should also learn how to safely restore the data — copy it from the security copy back to the original hard disk.

The time to do the back up can largely vary from a couple of minutes to much longer. As an indication, the complete back up of a 40 Mb — 40 million characters — hard disk onto a typical tape streamer takes about 18 minutes. Practically it is much less because you do not back up the entire hard disk every time and there are optimisation techniques built in the software that can tremendously cut copying time.

Whatever method one selects, whatever the importance of one's work, data loss is a very unpleasant experience that fully justifies the very little time and effort spent on backing up data.

## End of the rainbow

By E. Yaghi

Saif was born on a rainy day in a sprawling refugee camp near the heart of Amman. His father was a cobbler and his mother a seamstress who had too many children, too small a cement house and no place for growing children to play. When Saif was barely old enough to walk, he was shoed out into the streets and during the early part of his youth, and spent more time in the street than at home. His very presence seemed to interfere with his mother's sewing and her clients who came and went at random and forever stepped over the litter of children of all shapes and sizes.

As he grew older and because of increasing complaints about his behaviour and to keep the boy occupied and out of as much trouble as possible, his mother started sending a cart of turmos with him to sell after school. He would push his heavy cart up the steep hill that towered over the refugee camp and cast a grim shadow over it, towards the large circle that was centered at the top where parents would sit on benches while their children picked flowers or hid in bushes. Better kept children than he would skip up to him and buy his small packages of roasted turmos. When he wasn't busy selling his fare or fighting to protect it from marauders his own age and size, he would stand about and eat handfuls of his beans himself. One day, a rich lady who lived in a large brick house overlooking the circle approached him.

"Good afternoon, young man," her eyes sharply passed over him from head to toe making him feel uncomfortable, "What's your name?"

The boy looked at her suspiciously. He had learned a lot from the streets so he replied, "my name is Saif, why do you ask? I've done nothing wrong!"

His abruptness seemed to startle her but she regained her composure and answered: "No one is accusing you of anything. I've asked your name because I'm looking for a young lad like you to do some errands for me every day. If you are interested let me know. My name is Mrs. Kabeel and I live in that house over there," she pointed, "and I'll pay you more than you deserve."

When he mentioned the lady's request that evening, his mother insisted that he work for her. "She's a widow and one of the richest people on the mountain. It will do you good to learn some manners and God knows we could use some more money around here!"

So Saif quit his turmos business and went to work for the rich lady who lived in the big house on top of the hill. While he cleaned her stairs, washed her windows and ran errands for her, he discovered her violet-eyed little daughter about his own age who answered to the name of Fajr (which means dawn). The first time he saw her, drums beat in his blood, bells rang in his mind, trumpets played in his heart and he could smell roses everywhere. But the pretty girl with the violet eyes didn't seem to share his feelings and only pointed her nose proudly in the air or made fun of him. For the first time Saif saw himself as ragged, dirty, uncouth and inadequate. But all he could say was, "I'm going to marry Fajr some day!"

Usually the girl responded to his efforts to talk to her by sticking out her tongue and making grotesque faces at him. "Stupid boy," she sometimes scolded, "you can never do anything right, can you?"

Saif's determination to win Fajr's hand in marriage drove him to the heights of his energies. He had to prove himself to the girl whose beauty increased with each passing day. He didn't really take time or thought to notice that in turn, she grew colder and more disdainful than ever. He could

only hear violins playing whenever he heard which was as soft as a summer rain. He grew up degree and won a scholarship to the university, graduated with honours his parents were very proud then went on to work for an international company began to earn good money. One night after announced to his parents, "I must marry Fajr, come with me and ask for her hand!"

He was warned that she would never accept even if she did, would only make his life miserable, vigorous young man didn't listen. So, Saif's parents to go up to the large house on the top of the mountain ask for Fajr's hand. After they nervously arrived Kabeel's grand house, they were ushered into a room and asked to sit down. They placed the question to Mrs. Kabeel who seemed highly amused she answered that only Fajr could answer them. "Waited, Saif stared at the thick velvet drapes, burgandy carpet, the shiny gold chandeliers that lit the ceiling and at the expensive furniture that room. He began to feel like a fool and when Fajr the room he shuddered from a chill that passed him. She wore a red satin dress and look vainglorious than ever and said in an icy tone mother to give you my answer, but she insisted myself. Of course I can't accept your ridiculous I'm planning to become engaged soon to a rich suggest Saif that you marry a girl from your own rank. Try picking one from your own neighborhood. Good-bye!" and she disappeared in a fit of laughter.

On the way home, Saif's face burned with embarrassment. He had been rejected by a haughty girl for the first time he realised what a fool he had been why should he want to marry a heartless person, mocked him? He certainly couldn't envy anyone would choose her to be his wife. Not much married a girl not far from where he lived. She proved a faithful companion and Saif forgot the girl's snubbed him. He became quite successful in business built a house even nicer than Fajr's on the west town.

Many happy years and children later, a stranger was admitted to Saif's office. Before he looked up pile of papers, he thought he heard the distant fading bells and could smell roses everywhere, moved up to meet the stranger. He was startled to see violet eyes that had crazed him so long, though even the face was still beautiful, it wore sorrow. He stood up politely and said: "Please, You look tired!"

Fajr thrust herself down on the nearest chair and came to apologise for my arrogance and vanity I asked me to marry you, I was such a fool! I'm miserable in my marriage. My husband drank, and had a different girl friend every month. For used to beat me! One night he had a car accident he was drunk. At first I was lost and then I decided with orphaned children and I finally discovered best things in life are really free. I've also discovered rainbow's end in giving of myself and sharing with others. I've learned that many of the poor know are so much more human than many of the used to call my friends. I can only beg your forgiveness we can be friends."

All Saif could answer was, "Let's not talk about Come home and meet my family. I'm sure they love you!"

## JTV CHANNEL 2 WEEKLY PREVIEW

Thursday, Nov. 26

8:30 Uncle Buck

Buck is keen to show Thea that he does care for her inspite of her bad intentions.

9:10 Civil Wars

10:00 News In English

10:20 Movie Of The Week.

Margaret Bourke White

Starring: Farah Fawcett and Fredrick Forrest

The true story of a pioneering female photographer who dared to go to places men would not go to.

Friday, Nov. 27

8:30 Too Close For Comfort

9:10 Documentary — France Decenne 90

10:00 News In English

10:20 The Antagonists

11:10 Mr. Bean

Saturday, Nov. 28

8:30 America's Funniest Home Videos

9:00 Perspective

9:30 Varieties

10:00 News In English

10:20 Feature Film

The Bomb

Starring: Michael Dedan

The story of a man with an atomic bomb in the centre of



Geoffrey Hutchings plays Lucas in Maigret Tuesday at 9:10

Hambourg.

crime took place.

Sunday, Nov. 29

8:30 Family Matters

Two Income Family

9:10 Documentary — National Geographic

10:00 News In English

10:20 Law And Order

In Memory Of

The killer of a young boy is convicted 31 years after the

gan starts an anti-corruption campaign in the police department only to find that corruption starts and ends there.

Tuesday, Dec. 1

8:30 Golden Girls

Rose gets an assignment as a TV reporter to cover a pet dog exhibition but does not do the right thing.

9:10 Maigret

Woman

Elderly Mrs. Antoine goes to visit Maigret, convinced someone is moving her possessions around in her flat. She is seen by Lucas and Lapointe, who dismiss her as being absent-minded. That evening she is murdered in her apartment. Maigret starts an investigation, and the trail leads to Mrs. Antoine's niece.

10:00 News In English

10:20 Feature Film

Casanova Brown

Wednesday, Dec. 2

8:30 Saved By The Bell

9:00 Spotlight

9:30 Cluedo

The Bolivian Connection

Trying to send a dead man back to the grave.

10:00 News In English

10:20 The Cowra Breakout

All the prisoners decide to die for Japan rather than to stay alive in the prison.

## COUNTRY LIFE

An elderly couple who had retired from business were being shown over a country cottage by the local agent. Everything seemed to be just right, pleasant rooms, nicely decorated, well attended garden and the price seemed reasonable. They had decided that it would suit them very well when the old lady whispered something to her husband who then asked the agent: "Where is the W.C. situated? We didn't notice one in the house."

"Oh," replied the agent, "that is the only drawback. It is

in the garden but it is very exclusive." And so it was, being surrounded by a neat privet hedge with a little entrance gate, but it was of the bucket type. After inspecting it the old lady again whispered to her husband whereupon he said to the agent: "My wife points out that there is no lock on the door." Then the agent drew himself up in all his dignity and said: "The man who owned this cottage lived in it for thirty years and his father before him for at least the same time, and during all that time, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no one has ever stolen the bucket."

## ON THE LIGHTER SIDE

By Mohammad A. Shuqair

### AMAZING FACTS

- A violin contains about seventy separate pieces of wood.
- The average life of a spider is only one year.
- A bird requires more food in proportion to its size than a baby.
- Toads, in distinction from frogs, have no teeth.
- China was the first country to invent paper money.

### LET'S CHAT IN ARABIC

- Can you help me with my luggage?  
Mumken tissa' idni we-tshcelli al shonaf?
- That's mine. I mean the big blue one.  
Hadi shantiti, baksud al shants al zarka.
- There's one piece missing. Fee shanta wahda naksa.
- Take these bags to the taxi. Khod hadi al shonaf la taksi.
- How do I get to the hotel? Keif bakdar awsal lil-fondok?
- How much do you want? Ayez kam?
- Is this too little? Hal hada khalif?
- Don't get worried. This is a souvenir for you!  
Matizalsh, khod hada al tizkar hadiya elak!
- Are you pleased now? Enta mabsoot halla'.

### MY NAME, this is what it means

- BASSAM: Always smiling.
- JASEM: Gigantic; great; huge.
- BULBUL: Nightingale.
- JA'FAR: Little river.
- JEHAD: Exertion of effort; struggle; staying up.
- JAWAD: The genuine horse; generous.
- JOUDEH: Goodness; excellence.

### YOUR DREAMS INTERPRETED

ACQUAINTANCE: If you made a new acquaintance in your dream or saw an old one, it is an indication that you will recover money (or something of value) you thought lost. A meeting with an acquaintance indicates a coming increase in social activity. To quarrel with an acquaintance suggests you should consult a doctor over some minor health problem.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

ACROBAT: The meaning of this dream varies according to its detail. If you watched an acrobatic performance, it

would be wise to postpone any long distance travel at least a week. If you performed the gymnastics you will overcome your present difficulties sooner than expected. If you dreamt of a friend or relations doing acrobatics, it is a warning to look out for deception person involved. To observe an acrobatic accident failure is a dream of the contrary; you will have escape from danger.

### HUMOUR

The first: "When I speak the whole nation listens."  
The second: "That shows how important a person you are."  
The first: "Not at all. I'm an announcer!"

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A little girl walked over to a pregnant lady, pointing stomach and said: "What's that, lady?"  
Lady: "That's my sweet baby. I love him very much."  
Little girl: "If you love him so much, why did you hit him?"

### PUZZLES

(1) Which is more: inches in a mile or Sunday thousand years?

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

(2) Here is the alphabet written out on two lines. Write the complete alphabet — the Z is missing — you decide on which line it should go?

A C D E H I M N O P T U

B F G J K L P Q R S V W X Y

### TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. Can you translate the names of these two American cities in English — Los Angeles, San Francisco?
2. In which cities would you find these street names: Broadway, Haymarket, Kasr El-Nil, Unter Den Linden, King Falal?
3. Who lives at No. 11 Downing Street?
4. Which English newspaper is sometimes known as "Thunderer"?
5. In poetry, what's the difference between Male and Female rhymes?

See Solutions on page D



## Paul Grimault — a pioneer in animated cartoons

By Victoire Jéan

Grimault is quite unknown in Jordan and everywhere else for his matter. Yet this young man of who has been forgotten by his is a genius. The "Palais De la Musique" Museum in Paris reminds of his talent by presenting a yellowish panorama of his work which spreads over half a century. It is very special in its high colorful, devastating humour, tender and poetry. It is the work of a pioneer in animated cartoons.

shepherdess and the bird is multilingual (as he also speaks lion language, he softens up the ones in the kingdom) and, after hundreds of ups and downs, the lovers escape from their respective pictures in which they dwell to live happily ever after.

The scenario was written by the great poet and humorist, Jacques Prévert and the very gay music is by Joseph Kosma. In 1980, "Le Roi et L'Oiseau" won the very serious Louis Delluc Prize and thereby became the first animated cartoon to receive an award from famous cinema professionals.

The merit of the exhibition lies in its having successfully combined lightness and rigour. There is rigour in the painstaking demonstration of the principles and techniques of this cinematographic genre, the animated cartoon, which had remained unacknowledged until now.

The creative process is revealed in one of the first

advertising films of the 30s in which a trick-playing pedestal table walks through the town carrying a publicity message; in the austere swallowing semi-quavers in the "Marchand des Notes" (Seller of Notes) (1942) and in the adventures of a troubadour and a section of halberds from the Middle Ages, bewitched by the "Magic Flute" of the lame "Little Soldier."

Sketches, drawings, decors, scenarios and original celluloid filmstrips punctuate the exhibition and give one a better understanding of the different stages of the artistic creative process. Bit video screens also show extracts from certain works accompanied by their delicate music.

The story of the production process is narrated from the sketch to the moving picture. An example of this is the scenario of The Diamond which is drawn and painted painstakingly in gouache in a school exercise-book. It is moving in its simplicity.

Another example is the accurate water-colour and pen decor for The Music-loving Dog (1973) which has been restored, a picture at a time, in a decomposition with each one being repeated five times.

There is perfect symbiosis between the lonely craftsman and the strict methodology which is to be found in the analysis, a drawing at a time, of "Le Roi et L'Oiseau" in his castle with its endless spiral staircases, its vast terraces, its slender turrets, show from different angles, with its burlesque medley of characters at various stages of completion in an original series of cut-outs extending over several dozen metres in space.

For three months, more than 18,000 spectators were able to dream as they walked through an entertaining maze full of naivety, candour and freshness, and, of course, professionalism.

A drawing by Paul Grimault

This highly original exhibition is to travel abroad and

plans have already been made for it to go to Moscow

and Montreal — L'Actualité En France.



## Sign-language opera brings music to the deaf

By Jill Serjeant

Reuter

ON — A man stands

and the orchestra reaches

the deaf people in the

have until now re-

merely words and

a musical score.

language perform-

the deaf and hard of

have in the past two

years become an established

part of British theatre at lead-

ing playhouses such as the

National Theatre and the

Royal Shakespeare Com-

pany.

But interpreters like

Llewellyn-Jones are now

bringing music to the ears of

the deaf by creating the

rhythm and passions of the

world of opera in sign-lan-

guage performances equal to

those of the singers on centre

stage.

"The aim is to try to put

across not just the words but

the rhythm and the feelings

and some of the musicality,"

Llewellyn-Jones said.

"Opera is more difficult than straight theatre. But it is incredibly satisfying to sign because you don't often get the chance to do things at arms length, to carry the note by carrying a sign for 20 seconds."

"I enjoy it immensely. It is the closest I get to feeling I am an opera singer," he said.

London's English National Opera (ENO) introduced sign-language at selected performances for the first time

this season as part of its 60-year policy of making opera more accessible to audiences of all classes and incomes. For Rigoletto, the

audience included about 60 deaf or partially deaf people.

Presenting an art form for the deaf that is so dependent on music, represents one of its greatest challenges.

ENO staff note that not all deaf people are 100 per cent without hearing and many were opera fans before losing their hearing.

But even those who can hear nothing appreciate the chance to get more out of opera.

"A lot of profoundly deaf people have been surprised that they have enjoyed opera. The audience for opera is growing, there is no

doubt about it," Llewellyn-Jones said.

"The other part of opera is the spectacle. It tends to be over the top in terms of staging, acting and direction. It's a different form of theatre visually," he added.

Llewellyn-Jones, an actor and former social worker, swoons romantically during love duets, makes his gestures stern and clipped during scenes of conflict and speeds up to a frenzy as the plot heats up.

In operas like The Magic Flute, he occasionally mimics the orchestra.

Traditional subtitles dis-

playing the words above the stage might provide a simpler alternative. But they are anathema to ENO Director of Production David Pountney, who dismisses them as "theatrical condoms."

Some operas prove more difficult than others in terms of signing.

"There is a lot of repetition in Handel's Xerxes and because of that you get the equivalent of tongue-twisters, which is hand-twisters, or finger twisters," said Llewellyn-Jones.

"After you've signed one line about 10 times, you find it begins to come out wrong."

## Chipmunks put on cowboy hats for new album

By Dean Goodman

Reuter

LOS ANGELES — A musi-

can may sell millions of re-

records and be idolised every-

where, but he has never truly

"made it" until four little

critters with squeaky voices

invite him to collaborate on

their album.

That's why country music

superstar Billy Ray Cyrus,

whose debut album topped

the pop charts for 16 weeks

this year, can now rest easy.

For he appears on the Chip-

munks' new country album

Chipmunks In Low Places,

and Cyrus is thrilled.

"I never dreamed as a kid

that the Chipmunks would

ever cut one of my songs and

I just think that's really

cool," an apparently awe-

struck Cyrus says as Alvin,

Simon and Theodore Chip-

munk launch into a helium-

filled version of Cyrus's

dance floor megahit Achy

Breaky Heart.

Waylon Jennings, Tammy

Wynette, Charlie Daniels,

Aaron Tippin and Alan Jack-

son were also honoured with

invitations to play along with

the Chipmunks on the 11-

track. Nashville-recorded

album which is already zoom-

ing through the charts with

barely any promotion.

These country legends may

be over-awed, but it's all in a

day's work for these lovable

animated characters who

have sold more than 40 mil-

lion albums, won five gram-

mys, and are as busy as ever

heading into their 35th

anniversary next year.

They have ventured into

most musical forms — punk,

ragtime, the twist, rock,

Christmas and Beatles songs.

It can only be a matter of

time before a Megadeth or

Bob Marley song gets the

Chipmunk treatment.

Well, actually their mentor,

Ross Bagdasarian Jr. says a

Christmas record is slated

for production next year

and will feature carols sung

to reggae, pop and country

accompaniments.

On top of all this the Chip-

munks, TV stars since the

1960s, have just released a

selection of adventures on

video — including Funny, I

Shruak The Adults, Back To

Alvin's Future and Batmunk.

classic Stand By Your Man with Alvin's opinionated girlfriend Brittany? Or Tippien baring Simon when he tries to sing a grammatically correct version of There Ain't Nothing Wrong With The Radio?

"I'm not sure whether country music has arrived or the Chipmunks have arrived, but they're sure doing something special together," Bagdasarian told Reuters in a recent interview.

The Chipmunks were created by Bagdasarian's father Ross Sr who, as David Seville, had a hit in the late 1950s Witch Doctor which featured a sped-up voice. That provided the impetus for his follow-up, The Chipmunk Song, which sold more than 4.5 million copies in just seven weeks.

Platinum albums, Grammys, extensive merchandising, and the television series ensured that the Chipmunks held their own, if not surpassed, some of the live acts they emulated.

Ross Sr's retirement and then his death in 1972 forced the Chipmunks into hibernation until 1977 when Ross Jr, a lawyer by training, and wife Janice Karman re-launched them to even greater acclaim.

Ross Jr supplies the voices for Alvin and Simon, while Janice plays Theodore and Brittany.

Each Chipmunk has his own personality: Alvin, the leader, is sassy and mischievous. Theodore is naive and very sensitive. Spectacular Simon is the brains with a dry sense of humour. Brittany, who was added when the Chipmunks were revived, is more than a match for Alvin, a cross between Tanya Tucker and Madonna, Bagdasarian says.

The records may sound like fun, but it's not just a case of speeding up normal voices.

"We slow the tape down and sing slow. It's the toughest thing in the world," Bagdasarian says. "You can barely understand what the key is because you're hearing the music at half speed — bonngg-da, bonngg-da."

That's the Chipmunks in a nutshell. Fashions change, but one of the biggest novelty acts of them all remains just as fresh and original.

"It's a little bit of Americana now for people who grew up with it," Bagdasarian says. "It's like anyone else who can stand the test of time. You take a personality like a Frank Sinatra or Paul Simon and as long as you give them good material to work with...then they're always going to continue to do well."

## Spike Lee's film on life of Malcolm X generates controversy

By Arthur Spiegelman

Reuter

NEW YORK — Is he a hat-

red, a product to be

used or a man whose

life deserves seri-

ously to understand and

the black experience

in America?

Lee's new film about

Malcolm X, which opened

in New York City last

week, has already gener-

ated controversy about

the film's portrayal of

the late 1960s leader of

the Black Muslims.

Whether he is a

product to be used or

a man whose life de-

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ified to make films about African-Americans or whether newspapers and magazines should only assign black writers to interview black filmmakers.

He has inched towards claiming both, after winning the Malcolm X project away from a white director and being outraged at a white woman writer's highly unflattering portrait of him in Esquire magazine.

Meanwhile, the streets are crisscrossed with people wearing X caps, X sweatshirts, X T-shirts, X pins and in some places even munching X potato chips or using X automobile air fresheners. Even President-Elect Bill Clinton has an X jogging cap.

To some the promotion of the X image as a fashion statement is a replay of the successful campaign that Warner gave to the first Batman film, turning the bat cape into a logo that adorned virtually everything that

moved and helping the movie to gross \$250 million.

The campaign, which Lee inspired by having some of his famous friends like basketball star Michael Jordan wear an X cap, is designed to win the largest possible audience for the film.

To encourage whites to see the film, Warners is distributing a trailer that portrays Malcolm, who once said "if you're born in America with a black skin, you're born in prison," as a racial moderate. The idea apparently is not to frighten them away from the film.

Some prominent black leaders have complained that the marketing of Malcolm X has worked so well that the people buying the products have no idea just who the person using the 24th letter of the alphabet as his last name really is.

As Harvard Professor Louis Gates told Network magazine: "What's superfi-

cial is people running around with X-hats on who ain't gonna read the autobiography, who don't know anything about Malcolm, who embrace him as a figure of rage."

"They've emptied him of his complexity. They see him like Ice-Cube, the ancestor of the most rage-filled rap."

Lee, America's foremost black filmmaker, says his \$34 million, three-hour and 21-minute epic aims to do nothing less than tell America who Malcolm X was and why his rage, his words and his constantly evolving ideas are still relevant.

And what a life it was. In 39 years, Malcolm X went from poverty to pimping to prison, from religion to denouncing "white devils" to seeing a way that the races could live together, to being assassinated and then being hailed at his funeral as a "black shining prince."

As Marshall Frady, an au-



Denzel Washington as Malcolm X in Spike Lee's new film

thor who specialises in civil rights, said in the New Yorker magazine recently, "He became one of those unerring black figures who periodically rise up before the eyes of white society as an image of its own systematic dehumanisation, at once a casualty of and a judgment

upon America's racism." As some historians have noted, if Martin Luther King spoke directly to white guilt, Malcolm X spoke to black pride with his pledge to bring about his people's freedom by non-violence if possible or otherwise "by any means necessary."

## African fund helps South African arts community

By Joy Elliott

Reuter

NEW YORK — Despite

Africa's racial tensions

and violence, its artists

are close group and the

South African Arts

(AAF), reflecting this

is, helping to build

country's arts infrastruc-

ture.

A recent fundraiser for

New York-based AAF,

bel literature laureate

Gordimer, visiting

from Johannesburg,

said she saw greater

divisions between

whites in America

than in South Africa,

which is politically

unstable and coopera-







# Features

## U.N. official

(Continued from page 1)

from parental action in neighbouring Kenya, does the ship was shelled to put But non-employment of its troops and to protest For the record, Gen. Mohammed Farah at risk from the U.N. troops' pre- between relief. Mr. Afarah apologised that the further shape. Mr. Mitchell warned that the ernment situation is dire for Somalia if the uring vacuum remains closed. Airlifts are "I think do not and can only carry a frack- on of the food needed to pre- dark conflict eat the 2 million Somalis at- with starvation from ly not need it. There has been no central au- rity in Somalia since rebels overthrew dictator Mohammed in January 1991. By U.N. estimates, at least 30,000 people have died from e combined effects of drought d warfare, and 2 million more ce starvation.

## Sharif Zeid

(Continued from page 1)

this march. Therefore, I would like to thank all ministries, institutions and departments which implemented the procedures speedily, hoping that other institutions which did not show similar progress so far will exert more efforts and benefit from the facilities that were provided to achieve that end," he said.

Sharif Zeid stressed the need to end government bureaucracy and help citizens "attain their rights speedily and without favouritism."

He said public administrative reforms should be carried out without procrastination. "What prompted me to say this is the realisation that the citizen is interested in going beyond discussing the abstract theories of admi-

nistrative reforms. The citizen is not convinced that his problems will be resolved through endless promises of reform," said the prime minister.

"What really concerns the citizen is his feeling of real progress in the way the public administration handles his affairs in a manner that is reflected on his daily life," he said.

Sharif Zeid affirmed that citizens are interested in achieving real improvement in the level of services for which they pay taxes.

An improved level of services to citizens will positively reflect on the government's performance, he said, affirming that reform foundations and principles should be clearly defined.

## Palestinians begin drive

(Continued from page 1)

strengthen its mandate for the peace negotiations.

The PLO leadership is hoping to gather between 200-300 Palestinian union representatives, community leaders, heads of professional and student associations and organisations as well as Palestine National Council (PNC) members, from inside the occupied territories in a popular conference.

Sources said that Palestinians are considering holding the meeting in Amman, but approval of the Jordanian government has yet

to be obtained. The intricate organisation of such a meeting has also yet to begin.

The aim of such a conference, say Palestinian officials in Amman, would be to publicly strengthen the mandate of the Palestinian negotiators. "A popular congress would counter claims of the opposition groups that the Palestinian people are against the talks," said a Palestinian official.

"The outline for such meeting has been drawn and we hope to hold it in December, but that may be delayed," said the official,

# Signs grow that Yugoslavia sanctions biting

By Colin McIntyre  
Reuters

BELGRADE — "Peppers have more vitamins than bananas," advised a Belgrade newspaper. It also promoted "vegetarian food — save on meat costs" and "the cheapest places to buy coal."

This daily series of helpful hints called "life under the blockade" is one of a growing number of indications that beneath the surface impression that Yugoslavia is weathering international oil and trade sanctions, they are starting to hurt.

To the casual visitor to Belgrade, capital of what remains of Yugoslavia now comprising Serbia and Montenegro, the shops seem well-stocked, there is food in the markets and traffic on the streets.

But further inquiries show shelves are sometimes filled with goods nobody wants, many people are visiting shops but not buying anything, and the traffic may be short-lived.

"The same number of people are coming in as before, but the amount they are buying has dropped dramatically," said a butcher in the Zeleni Venac open market in the city centre.

"Where before they would buy a kilo of meat, they now buy only 200 grammes. Many just walk out

after asking the price." Elsewhere in the market, business was being done in everything from towels to soap. But most of the products were of poor quality, smuggled in from Romania where many consumer goods are a third of the price.

In the city's oldest and most popular department store, called Belgrade, the section selling television sets was empty. "We haven't had an imported one for two and a half months, and we're no longer getting home-made ones because some components came from abroad," the salesman said.

In the section which would normally be full of sking equipment, the shelves were filled with cheaply made consumer goods that nobody seemed to want.

Elan, once the main producer of skis and related equipment in federal Yugoslavia, is located in what is now the independent Republic of Slovenia.

The traffic on the streets testifies to the success of Yugoslavia in circumventing the international oil embargo imposed against Belgrade in May for its part in the civil war now raging in Bosnia.

But with the United Nations' decision to tighten the sanctions with a naval embargo and restrictions on the transshipment of goods across Serbia — widely identified as a major loophole —

the glut of oil is likely to dry up.

For the dwindling number of people who can afford to buy a daily newspaper — where once leading Belgrade papers had circulations of 400,000 or more, the combined circulation of all dailies is now under 250,000 — official economic statistics contrast starkly with the apparent near-normality of daily life.

According to Serbia's trade unions, around 60 per cent of the republic's work-force currently lives below subsistence level. The overall standard of living has dropped by about 30 per cent in the past three months.

Purchasing power has plummeted. A Yugoslav-made Yugo

car now costs the equivalent of four years' salary, and a washing machine more than six months' wages.

In a country of heavy smokers, one of the biggest price increases has been for cigarettes. A year ago a Yugoslav's average monthly wage would have bought 400 packs, now it is only 140.

The Central Statistics Office published figures showing that for a typical basket of 65 consumer goods an average family now needs three full salaries.

News from the industrial front is even gloomier.

A newspaper report on Belgrade's Rakovica industrial area, where a number of big factories

are located, said most of them were working at only 30 per cent capacity.

Some 60 per cent of workers were laid off with around half pay, while some of those still working were getting only about 45,000 dinars (\$50 at the black market rate) a month.

"Kindergarten fees for my child cost 40,000," one worker was quoted as saying.

A trade union leader said that by the end of August industrial production had dropped by 40 per cent over the previous year. By the end of 1992 it would be down by 66.5 per cent, he predicted.

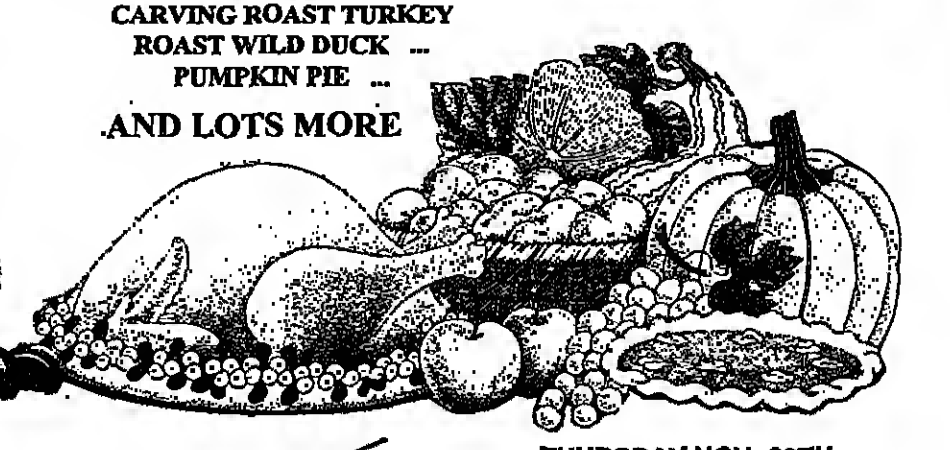
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The Ministry of Water and Irrigation/Jordan Valley Authority, Amman-Jordan, through the Government Tenders Directorate invites interested experienced contractors from at least member states of the European Community and from Jordan, individually or in joint venture, to apply for pre-qualification to tender for the construction of the rehabilitation works of King Abdullah Canal in the Jordan Valley.

The European Investment Bank (EIB) has been approached to contribute to the financing of the construction costs.

The works to be constructed is described below for the general information of interested contractors:

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Rehabilitation and new roadworks. Cleaning of syphons and culverts.

Repair of existing — and supply of new steel chainlink fences.

Application forms for pre-qualification may be obtained from the Government Tenders Directorate (GTD) at the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Amman, Jordan, as of Saturday November 6, 1992 against a fee of JD 100.

The application for pre-qualification documents should be submitted not later than 12 noon of January 5, 1993, to the following address:

Directorate of Government Tenders  
Ministry of Public Works and Housing  
P.O. Box 1229  
Amman - Jordan  
Tel: 606751  
Telefax: 668481/687687

Chairman, Central Tender Committee  
Government Tenders Directorate  
Eng. Bashir Jaghbeer

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# Economy

## Report says EC wasting billions in tax revenues

BRUSSELS (R) — Billions of dollars wasted or hoarded, according to Spiegel.

Some \$2.5 billion had been spent to send EC economic development experts on largely useless missions to ex-Soviet republics and former communist eastern Europe, it quoted the 735-page audit report as saying.

The experts failed to teach local officials economic know-how but their bills totalled up to \$2,660 million daily.

## Clinton economic adviser says budget deficit may increase

NEW YORK (R) The top economic adviser to President-elect Bill Clinton has said he could not rule out a short-term rise in the government budget deficit to jumpstart the U.S. economy.

"President-elect Clinton's number one campaign promise and responsibility is to get this economy moving again," said Robert Reich, "economic policy director of the team planning Mr. Clinton's move to the White House on Jan. 20."

"If it requires a little bit of deficit increase, well that's something that he (Clinton) may consider. But no decisions have been made at all," Mr. Reich said.

The federal deficit, which will be around \$300 billion this year, emerged as a major worry to Americans during the campaign for the Nov. 3 presidential election.

Mr. Reich, an old friend of Mr. Clinton who spoke on CBS television's "Face the Nation," said the president-elect had not considered breaking his campaign promise of "responsible, disciplined deficit reduction over four years."

But he said Mr. Clinton's economic policy team was seeking to offer him a broad "set of options and trade-offs" to pull the economy up by its bootstraps. And

he conceded that some of these may mean bending or even breaking campaign promises.

"I can't rule out anything. I'm a lowly staffer here. I'm simply putting options together," Mr. Reich said when asked about possible corporate tax increases.

Mr. Clinton spoke repeatedly in the campaign of his plan to clamp higher taxes on foreign corporations operating in the United States. But the possibility of higher taxes for U.S.-owned corporations was given little or no attention in his public appeal for votes.

Mr. Reich, who attended Oxford University with Mr. Clinton 25 years ago as a fellow Rhodes scholar, said Mr. Clinton "has not, in any way, abandoned his pledge to cut middle class taxes."

But he quickly added that Mr. Clinton's advisers were "going to examine all options, with regard to that and other things" to come up with a comprehensive package "to get out of this recession and get the economy back on track."

As chief architect of the economic policies Mr. Clinton espoused on the campaign trail, Mr. Reich has already had an enormous influence on what will soon be the first Democratic administration in 12 years.

Mr. Clinton's science and technology adviser Richard Bradshaw said major structural changes are needed in U.S. energy policy and the Clinton administration will tackle those issues head-on in the next few years.

## Monetarism is finished, says economist Galbraith

LONDON (R) — Monetarism is finished as a way of running a nation's finances and should be followed by an age of "pragmatic thought and action," veteran economist John Kenneth Galbraith has said.

The 84-year-old Harvard guru, whose liberal views have influenced many Western politicians, said right-wing and socialist politicians had to realise that a mixed economy was now the only way forward.

Professor Galbraith told the Institute for Public Policy Research in London that Monetarism and socialists had to bury their ideological differences to get the world out of recession.

The broad outlines of the modern mixed economy are here to stay. What remains is the task of making the system work better and for all the people. Ours is not an age of broad theory. It is an age of pragmatic thought and action... our major task is to ensure that we are the political community that can make the modern mixed economy work," he emphasised.

The present economic difficulties of the United States were the result of former president Ronald Reagan's "largesse to the rich" and Britain's plight was caused by the dependence on monetarism during the years of former premier Margaret Thatcher.

Monetarism does work against inflation, by creating unemployment and soft business conditions, a recession cum depression. As a weapon against recession, it is nearly worthless."

## Martin Marietta to buy G.E. aerospace business for \$3.05 b

WASHINGTON (R) — Martin Marietta Corp. has agreed to buy General Electric (G.E.) Co.'s aerospace operations for \$3.05 billion, forming the world's largest aerospace electronics company, the two companies said.

As a result of the deal, Martin Marietta's annual revenues will nearly double to about \$11 billion from \$6.1 billion.

The deal closely links the two companies. Martin Marietta is giving General Electric \$1 billion of preferred stock to help pay for G.E. aerospace, with the balance in cash. General Electric gains two seats on Martin Marietta's board.

The combined company will have a work force of 94,000 people, including 27,000 engineers and scientists. Neither company would detail any planned layoffs.

General Electric has aimed to be the top or second in its businesses, which range from lightbulbs and refrigerators to nuclear power plants and the NBC television network. Chairman and chief executive John Welch told a news conference it was his company's idea to become bigger to survive in the declining defence contracting business.

The deal has been approved by both companies' boards but is subject to government review and approval before completion, which is expected during the first half of next year.

Martin Marietta chief executive Norman Augustine said the U.S. Defence Department was "enthusiastic" over the deal.

G.E. business in the transaction includes satellites, radar and sonar systems, simulation systems, communications systems, government technical services and other aerospace and defence systems with revenues exceeding \$6 billion in 1991.

Martin Marietta is issuing \$1 billion in convertible preferred stock and paying the balance in cash, using \$800 million in retained earnings and about \$750 million in new borrowings.

Martin Marietta said increased revenues will include \$3 billion in sales from commercial and government customers.

### Jordan Times Financial Markets

in co-operation with Cairo Amman Bank

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

Currency	NEW YORK CLOSE	TOKYO CLOSE
	Date: 24/11/92	Date: 25/11/92
Sterling Pound	1.5255	1.5255
Deutsche Mark	1.5942	1.5945
French Franc	1.4292	1.4295
Japanese Yen	5.4120	5.4225**
European Currency Unit	1.2265	1.2270**

Interbank Interest Rates

Date: 25/11/92

Currency	1 MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
U.S. Dollar	5.15	3.81	3.87	3.93
Sterling Pound	7.00	7.00	6.68	6.43
Deutsche Mark	8.68	8.75	8.31	7.68
Swiss Franc	6.12	6.38	6.13	5.81
French Franc	11.00	10.50	9.50	9.00
Japanese Yen	3.81	3.71	3.68	3.65
European Currency Unit	10.18	10.18	9.62	9.00

Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin

Date: 25/11/92

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	0.688	0.690
Sterling Pound	1.0482	1.0534
Deutsche Mark	0.4310	0.4332
Swiss Franc	0.4608	0.4632
French Franc	0.1265	0.1275
Japanese Yen	0.5557	0.5585
Dutch Guilder	0.3832	0.3851
Swedish Krona	0.1030	0.1035
Italian Lira	0.0497	0.0499
Belgian Franc	0.02085	0.02095

Other Currencies

Date: 25/11/92

Currency	Bid	Offer
Bahraini Dinar	1.7990	1.8150
Lebanese Lira	0.03530	0.03635
Saudi Riyal	0.1830	0.1840
Kuwaiti Dinar	2.2850	2.3000
Qatari Riyal	0.1864	0.1874
Egyptian Pound	0.2000	0.2100
Omani Riyal	1.7550	1.7690
UAE Dirham	0.1864	0.1874
Greek Drachma	0.3295	0.3395
Cypriot Pound	1.4445	1.4555

All Indices for Amman Financial Market

Date: 25/11/92

Index	25/11/92	24/11/92
All-Share	161.85	162.87
Banking Sector	118.84	119.11
Insurance Sector	178.15	179.30
Industry Sector	218.29	220.35
Services Sector	227.80	229.87

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Trading Volume and Price List

Date: 25/11/92

COMPANY'S NAME	TRADING VOLUME	PREV. CLOSING PRICE	OPENING PRICE
JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK	22,430	3.100	3.100
JORDAN BANK	13,448	3.250	3.250
JORDAN COMMERCIAL BANK	85,251	3.450	3.450
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	3,100	3.100	3.100
JORDAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	191,029	2.150	2.150
JORDAN BANK FOR SAVINGS & INVESTMENT	85,493	3.250	3.250
JORDAN BANKING CORPORATION	773	3.250	3.250
JORDAN NATIONAL BANK	812,344	4.150	4.150
JORDAN INVESTMENT & FINANCE BANK	23,325	4.450	4.450
JORDAN BANK FOR INVESTMENT & FINANCE	240,828	3.450	3.450
JORDAN REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT	40,005	1.870	1.870
NATIONAL PORTFOLIO SECURITIES	237,977	4.250	4.250
BUSINESS BANK	58,542	3.250	3.250
SEIT ELNAB SAVINGS INVESTMENT FOR HOUSING	84,794	5.500	5.500
BANK OF JORDAN	11,128	38.000	38.000
JORDAN INSURANCE	63,150	3.150	3.150
JORDAN FRANCHISE INSURANCE	426,897	3.250	3.250
AMMAN SEAS INSURANCE	18,076	2.350	2.350
UNIVERSAL INSURANCE	11,100	2.250	2.250
JORDAN LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE	11,100	2.450	2.450
JORDAN MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE	76,800	2.600	2.600
JORDAN HOTEL & TOURISM	482	4.500	4.500
JORDANIAN ELECTRIC POWER	1,716	1.450	1.450
AMMAN INTERNATIONAL UTILITY	29,243	0.511	0.511
LEVERAGE & HONEY	12,251	1.250	1.250
VEHICLES COMPANY	5,000	1.400	1.400
JORDAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	4,630	2.450	2.450
UNITED KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	522,585	2.450	2.450
JORDAN MEDICAL CORPORATION	12,414	0.750	0.750
MACHINERY EQUIP. REPAIRING & MAINTENANCE	26,415	1.250	1.250
PETROL SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT LENDING	21,458	1.150	1.150
JORDAN GOLF REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT	155,721	0.970	0.970
JORDAN INTERNATIONAL TRADING CENTER	1,169	1.600	1.600
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	40,192	1.270	1.270
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	6,110	1.450	1.450
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	17,974	3.570	3.570
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	2,450	2.450	2.450
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	262,869	11.000	11.000
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	330,293	1.700	1.700
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	262,418	0.611	0.611
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	84,082	24.100	24.100
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	24,305	6.000	6.000
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	29,257	10.451	10.451
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	129,211	4.211	4.211
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	298,496	11.700	11.700
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	49,156	4.500	4.500
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	32,791	0.750	0.750
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	6,842	4.800	4.800
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	11,100	3.350	3.350
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	137,449	2.700	2.700
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	240,150	4.210	4.210
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	24,305	0.950	0.950
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	9,750	6.100	6.100
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	112,940	13.150	13.150
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	49,026	4.450	4.450
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	6,737	3.250	3.250
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	8,430	2.700	2.700
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	1,145	1.270	1.270
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	77,293	3.270	3.270
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	725	4.000	4.000
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	71,407	7.200	7.200
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	302,411	4.783	4.783
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	502,086	1.390	1.390
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	12,085	2.190	2.190
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	38,280	0.550	0.550
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	592,132	5.430	5.430
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	148,300	1.310	1.310
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	10,136	8.450	8.450
JORDAN KIDNEY & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	210	20.000	21.000

## Polish industry minister sees growth in '93

WARSAW (R) — Poland has halted a dramatic fall in industrial production and expects small growth this year and in 1993 as it pushes ahead with reforms, Industry and Trade Minister Wacław Niewiarowski says.

Mr. Niewiarowski said there would be turning back on plans to privatise 80 per cent of state industry, even if disgruntled workers stage strikers, but said the process would be slower if Poland failed to get more Western investment.

"Generally speaking, state industry is in a very poor condition," Mr. Niewiarowski told Reuters in an interview.

"Overall industrial production has increased by a small amount in the last seven months but the financial flexibility of firms is very bad and is getting worse," he said.

He said there were some positive signs after a recession in which the government says industrial output has fallen by 37 per cent since 1989, when the solidarity movement ended almost half a century of communist rule and started market reforms.

"There has been a slow growth since March this year and we hope there will be a one per cent increase in production this year. There should be a small increase of about two per cent in coming years," Mr. Niewiarowski said.

The latest official figures show that output was 4.8 per cent higher in October than in September but was still 4.9 per cent lower than the monthly average for 1990.

Restructuring of state industry has been held up by delays in privatisation. But Mr. Niewiarowski said the process would continue even though many industrial workers are unemployed and unemployment has soared.

The government said recently it expected real wages to drop by a further two per cent next year.

happy because real wages have fallen and unemployment has soared.

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**LOST PASSPORT**  
Jagtar Singh s/o Gurdas Ram, Indian, has lost his passport No. 438914.  
If found, please send to:  
P.O.Box 4334, Al Mahata - Amman.

**LOST PASSPORT**  
Jasbeir Singh, Indian, has lost his passport No. T. 081187.  
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P.O.Box 184515, Amman - Jordan

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Location: Shmeisani, opposite Darot.  
3 bedrooms, 2 living rooms, dining room, big kitchen, 3 balconies, independent central heating, telephone line available, private garage.  
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**FURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT**  
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## German rightists continue attacks

While an ANC-Inkatha meeting will improve the country's political climate, it may not stop the violence.

Despite previous meetings between the two parties, violence has raged on in townships around Johannesburg and in the eastern province of Natal, the main battlegrounds.

Talks on abolishing apartheid collapsed in June when the ANC halted contact with the government to protest escalating violence in black townships.

Mr. De Klerk and Mr. Mandela met in September to formally restore ties, but agreements they reached angered Mr. Buthefezi, who then broke off his contacts with the government.

Mr. De Klerk has abolished the major apartheid laws since coming to power in 1989, but the 30 million black majority still do not have the vote.

Youth from Moedin lay flowers and candles in front of the building where three Turks were killed in an arson attack by German extremists (AFP photo).

Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic declared that "Serbs will never surrender," and that they would "continue what we are doing, despite threats from abroad."

He appealed to the United States to "understand that Serbs are innocent, except for isolated cases."

Mr. Karadzic's military chief, Gen. Ratko Mladic, told Serbian TV late Monday that foreign military intervention "would be a big adventure that would lead to a catastrophe."

Serbs and Croats have called for Bosnia to be divided into ethnic cantons, a plan rejected by the Muslim led Bosnian government and international mediators.

Muslim countries are demanding that an arms embargo against all parties in the conflict be lifted in the case of Bosnia's outgunned Muslims.

The head of the Organisation of Islamic Conference, Hamid Al Ghabid, said in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, that Muslim countries will push the United Nations to dispatch a military force to Bosnia.

DUBLIN (AP) — The Irish voted Wednesday on changing their restrictive abortion laws. In some areas, voters emerged from polling stations still bewildered by the government's proposals.

"It's very confusing. I don't think anyone knows what it's about. I just know I'm against abortion," said Mary Barry, 66, who had two grandchildren in tow.

"I voted 'no' on abortion," said Mrs. Barry, who cast her ballot at St. Bridgid's Holy Faith Primary School in the Gritty Liberties area of north Dublin.

Along with choosing a new parliament, the country's 2.5 million eligible voters were deciding whether there were voters to be

**FRANKFURT, Germany (AP)** — Twenty radicals smashed windows and shouted Nazi slogans at a home for refugees in southwestern Germany, a state prosecutor said Wednesday.

Meanwhile, Simon Wiesenthal, famous for his relentless pursuit of Nazi war criminals, said in a radio interview that violent radical rightist groups in Germany should be outlawed.

Germany is still reeling from the killings of a Turkish grandmother and two young Turkish girls Moody in the northern town of Moelln.

During a parliament debate in Bonn, Hans Ulrich Klose, the parliamentary leader of the opposition Social Democrats, condemned the Moella attack as "horrible and shameful."

Opposition leaders, Jewish groups and others have blamed Chancellor Helmut Kohl for allegedly failing to do enough to stop the violence.

In the town of Weisenheim, about 100 kilometres southwest of Frankfurt, a group of 20 radicals shouting Nazi slogans smashed shutters and windows of a refugee home late Tuesday,

State Prosecutor Klaus Puderbach said.

Mr. Puderbach said none of the 35 Polish and Romanian asylum seekers living at the home were injured in the attack, and the radicals fled before police arrived. An investigation continues.

Wiesenheim is in Chancellor Kohl's home state of Rhineland-Palatinate.

Late Tuesday, nearly 20,000 people took to the streets throughout Germany to protest spiraling rightist violence.

**MOSCOW (AP)** — A top aide to President Boris Yeltsin resigned Wednesday, less than one week before a critical parliament session at which hardliners were expected to attack the government's reforms.

Mikhail Poltoranin, the information minister and a deputy prime minister, said he was stepping down to protect Mr. Yeltsin

"against attacks from revenge-seekers" in the opposition, deputy presidential spokesman Anatoly Krasikov told the Associated Press.

Mr. Poltoranian was at the top of the hit list of hardliners in the Russian parliament.

"This step is taken at a crucial moment in Russian history and is aimed at protecting the president against attacks from revenge-

Mr. Yeltsin signed the order to relieve Mr. Poltorinin of his duties of information minister and deputy prime minister to meet Mr. Poltorinin's request.

political clout on the line by making an election-eve appearance in Georgia. He said he needed Sen. Fowler, a first-term Democrat, to help to "break this gridlock in Washington."

After the results were known, James Carville, an architect of Mr. Clinton's successful presidential campaign, said in Washington that the president-elect had not gambled away any prestige.

"I think he felt like the risk was to do nothing," said Mr. Carville. "If you're going to be president, you've got to fight for something."

Mr. Coverdell had plenty of help from Republicans. Sens. Phil Gramm of Texas and Bob Dole of Kansas wrote the state Monday, and first lady Barbara Bush campaigned for him last week.

The elections, marked by angry charges of dishonesty on both sides, was the first time Georgia has had to use a law that oustages

a runoff if no candidate captures a majority of the vote. Both Sen. Fowler and Mr. Coverdell fell short of that in a three way race on Nov. 3.

Mr. Coverdell's triumph came as he faced the voters for the fourth time this year. He led the Republican primary this summer but had to compete in a runoff for his party's nomination. His third time out was the general election in which he trailed Sen. Fowler, followed by Tuesday's come-from-behind victory.

The election ends Fowler's Senate career after a single term, and restores Republican control of a seat they lost to Sen. Fowler in 1986.

One more Senate election is due before the year ends. North Dakota will elect a successor to the late Quentin Burdick on Dec. 4, and Democrat Kent Conrad is heavily favoured to keep that seat for his party.

polling stations as commuters stopped to vote soon after polls opened at 9 a.m. gale driven rains lashed parts of the country, but the capital enjoyed sunny but windy weather. First results were expected Thursday afternoon.

Voters were asked whether to permit women to leave Ireland for abortions, whether to permit the distribution of information about abortion and whether to make abortion available to save the life of the mother.

## Rescue work

PEKING (AP) — Rescue workers were still sifting through the debris Wednesday of a Boeing 737 that crashed into a mountain, killing all 141 people on board in China's worst air crash.

In Taiwan, a travel agent's group lodged "a strong protest" against China's tourism industry. Nine Taiwanese were among the 141 killed.

PRAGUE (AP) — Parliament Wednesday approved a bill that divides the 74-year old Czechoslovak Federation into two nations at year's end.

It was the last legislative hurdle to the division of the country into the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

Similar legislation had failed twice before to reach the three-fifths required, but opposite dissolved Wednesday.

"After Dec. 31, 1992 the Czech and Slovak Federation Republic ceases to exist," said the bill.

The measure was the only con-

Two other formerly Communist, Slav dominated federations, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, have broken up in chaos and violence.

If the legislation had failed again Wednesday, it would have thrown the breakup into more uncertainty and increased the possibility of a split-up without federal approval.

The more western Czech Republic, with about 10 million people, is governed by Premier Václav Klaus who is bent on putting four decades of Communist rule behind as quickly as possible.

Poorer, more eastern Slovakia, with 5 million people, is governed by populist Premier Vladimir Mečiar who expresses the resentment some Slovaks feel towards what they see as Czech domination. They fear their weak economy would be further damaged by a rapid transition from communism.

LONDON (AP) — Reflecting the strain of what she called a horrible year, Queen Elizabeth II sought "a touch of gentleness, good humour and kindness" from critics of her wealth, her privileges and her wayward children.

"1992 is not a year on which I shall look back with unbuilted pleasure," the queen said in a hoarse voice.

"In the words of one of my more sympathetic correspondents, it has turned out to be an 'annus horribilis' (horrible year). I suspect that I am not alone in thinking it so."

The unusually personal speech, at a banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London in honour of her 40th year on the throne, came as newspapers and some opposition politicians were demanding that the queen say at least part of the bill for repairing Windsor Castle.

The first Friday capped a year in which the queen's daughter, Princess Anne was divorced; her second son Prince Andrew separated from his wife, who later was photographed topless with another man; and her heir Prince Charles was the object of constant speculation about his marriage.

On Tuesday, the Royal Haymarket Theatre announced it had cancelled "happy and glorious," an all star tribute to the monarch, because the producer had died over the weekend. Instead, the queen will attend a production of Cyrano De Bergerac.

Sir Patrick McNair Wilson, a conservative lawyer, praised her "personal courage" in a diffi-

ult party, and Labour Party leader John Smith said the queen had defended herself "rather wittily and rather charmingly."

Sympathy was not universal.

"There is no such thing as a bad year for the queen, by definition. Anyone who is so much part of the 'dependency culture' as she is could at least smile a bit more," said Tony Banks, a Labour lawmaker who has been demanding that she contribute to the fire repair bill.

"I thought she might be announcing she was going to pay her back taxes to 1901. I am quite disappointed," said Ken Livingstone, another outspoken Labour lawmaker.

The queen is widely reported to have a vast personal fortune, and she pays no taxes. Estimates of her worth range from £89 million (\$131 million) upward to £5 billion (\$9 billion).

It hasn't been a bad year for Andrew Morton, who picked up a "scoop of the year" award from the London Press Club Tuesday for his book *Diana: Her True Story*. The book, based on interviews with the princess' friends, portrayed Princess Diana as being at times in suicidal despair over a loveless marriage.

"I have merely chronicled what was going on inside the House of Windsor. The story that I told was well known to the royal family and the royal inner circle," he said.

Though the queen's speech would have seemed restrained for anyone else whose family tribulations had been reported worldwide in lurid detail, it was unusually personal — a monarch

setting his hair down in public. She did not directly refer to newspapers or any other of her critics, but spoke of the "leavening of moderation and compassion even in criticism. There is sometimes lacking in the reactions of those whose task it is in life to offer instant opinions on all things great and small."

"No insatiation—city, monarchy, whatever—should expect to be free from the scrutiny of those who give it their loyalty and support, not to mention those who don't," she said.

"But we are all part of the same fabric of our national society and that scrutiny, by one part or another, can be just as effective if it is mixed with a touch of gentleness, good humour and understanding."

The queen said nothing about the cost of repairing Windsor Castle, a bill which early guesses place in the tens of millions of dollars.

Heritage Secretary Peter Droke told parliament Monday that the government had a legal obligation to pay for repairs to the building, and that the queen would care for the damaged contents.

The pro-conservative Daily Mail ran a front page editorial saying both the royal family and Britain's Conservative government "are out of touch with what people are thinking."

"The Daily Mail is a staunch yet concerned defender of our monarchy. But we have to say that, by misinterpreting the present mood, the queen and her ministers risk far more than they may realise," said the newspaper.

a Canadian.

The Canadian embassy said relatives asked that the Canadian victim's name not be released. The official Xinhua News Agency gave his name only as Wilseyseyo.

"The mainland's poor air safety standard poses a serious threat

## U.N. Assembly

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — In a major setback for the United States, the U.N. General Assembly repudiated the tightened U.S. trade embargo on Cuba and urged the United States to repeal it.

The stinging defeat for the United States came the first time the Assembly has ever voted on the issue. It was seen as a big victory for the Communist government of Cuban President Fidel Castro, which sponsored the resolution.

Most nations viewed the U.S. measures as infringing on their sovereignty and violating their rights to free trade and navigation.

Cuba withdrew a similar resolution last year in the face of a ferocious U.S. lobbying, largely absent this year.

The vote in the 179-nation Assembly, the world's parliament, was 59-3, with 71 abstentions. Other nations were not present or did not cast votes.

Many of America's closest allies and friends abstained, like Britain, Germany, Japan, Australia. Some, like France and Canada, supported repeal. Most Latin nations vigorously opposed the strengthened embargo. Also abstaining was Russia. The new

to the lives of the 1 million Taiwanese who visit China every year," said Deng Ming-Chang of the Taipei Travel Agents Association.

He said Chinese authorities still have not notified any Taiwan offices of the deaths of the four men and five women. Four of them were tourists, including a 64-year old woman. The others were on business trips.

"Their relatives did not know the life or death of their loved ones until they read newspapers this morning," Mr. Beng said. "They were sad, anxious and angry."

He said his group was arranging for the relatives to go to Guilin Thursday to retrieve the

Officials at the Civil Aviation Administration of China (AAC) and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region's Foreign Affairs Office said rescue work was continuing more than a day after the plane went down near the tourist city of Guilin in a mountainous region of south China. They had no details on the rescue work or investigation.

A Western aviation official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said investigation teams from the United States and France were on their way to the crash site.

Xinhua said witnesses reported seeing smoke belch from the Boeing 737 before it hit the mountain early Tuesday morning.

In an area famed for picturesque limestone peaks that jut above the winding Pearl River.

The aviation source said debris was scattered over a very large area at an altitude of 600 metres. The pilot reported his altitude just before the crash at 2,000 metres, and did not indicate that there were any problems, he said.

The China Southern Airlines flight took off from the southern city of Canton with 133 passengers and eight crew members. It was a non-scheduled flight added to the airline's schedule that day.

The crash was the worst reported air disaster in China, and the fifth in the past four months. Air crashes this year have killed 69 people.

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Most nations viewed the U.S. measures as infringing on their sovereignty and violating their rights to free trade and navigation.

Cuba withdrew a similar resolution last year in the face of a ferocious U.S. lobbying, largely absent this year.

The vote in the 179-nation Assembly, was 59-3, with 71 abstentions. Other nations were not present or did not cast votes.

Many of America's closest allies and friends abstained, like Britain, Germany, Japan, Australia. Some, like France and Canada, supported repeal. Most Latin nations vigorously opposed the strengthened embargo. Also abstaining was Russia. The now

defunct Soviet Union was Cuba's main ally.

Only the United States, Israel and Romania voted against the resolution, titled: "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba."

U.S. Ambassador Alexander Watson termed the resolution "a propaganda exercise." He said the U.S. government *understands* the concern of other states, but *believes* that these concerns are best addressed in normal, bilateral channels, and certainly not in a General Assembly resolution."

Unlike Security council measures, General Assembly resolutions are not legally binding, but carry considerable moral weight as the expression of the international community's will.

The 31-year-old U.S. embargo affects indirect as well as direct trade. It was strengthened last month.

President George Bush signed the "Cuban Democracy Act of 1992" into law with the stated aim of hastening a transition to democracy in Cuba, but it seeks to apply U.S. law to other countries.

Subsidiaries of U.S. companies based abroad now may be prose-

cluded if they trade with Cuba. Previously they were exempt. Ships carrying cargo to or from Cuba are barred from U.S. ports for six months.

The resolution "calls upon all states to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures" which limit their freedom of trade and navigation.

It "urges states which have such law or measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or inactivate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime."

It expresses concern over the U.S. measures "strengthening and extending the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba."

Cuban Ambassador Alcides Huidobro Basulto said the United States has cost his Caribbean island nation more than \$30 billion and cited hardships, including lack of imported medicine and medical equipment.

In a speech largely devoid of rhetoric, he looked forward to the incoming Clinton administration and said: "The major responsibility for the situation today lies with the government that is ending in Washington, but another is taking over."

British Ambassador Thomas Richardson, speaking on behalf of the European Community, denounced the U.S. embargo as "a violation of the general principle of international law and the sovereignty of independent nations."

Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico and Venezuela were among nations supporting the Cuban resolution. Argentina abstained.

Mexican Ambassador Jorje Montano said indignantly in Spanish, "it is for the government of Mexico, and for it alone, in full exercise of its sovereignty, to decide with whom it will engage in trade relations, and the modalities of such relations."

In an effort to win more votes, Cuba watered down the draft by eliminating two specific references to the United States in the text.

The Cuban American National Foundation, a major Cuban exile group based in Miami, called the resolution "a desperate attempt by Mr. Castro to divert world attention from the human rights abuses and tyranny to which he has subjected the Cuban people over the last 33 years of his ruthless rule."

LONDON (AP)—Ric Bill Wyman agreed to ex-wife Mandy Smith \$580,000 (\$881,000) divorce settlement, he said. The 56-year-old and Ms. Smith, 22, wed in May after less than a year of marriage. The net worth of Ms. Smith the £250,000 north London home, two children and its contents £130,000 (\$197,600); up to £100,000 (\$152,000) legal costs of a (\$152,000). "That is the limit of his obligations her," said a agent issued by lawyers. The settlement a victory for neither side. "The couple met Smith was just 13.

LONDON (AP) — Andrew, Queen Elizabeth's second son, will take over a Royal Navy minesweeper in April, the defence ministry announced. Prince Andrew, 33-year-old Duke of York, the younger — a regular navy royal son — in 1979. He has spent his career as a pilot, in helicopters on the front lines of the 1982 Falkland Islands against Argentine forces. Andrew, a lieutenant commander, will be in charge of the minesweeper HMS Cottesmore, a minehunter based in Portsmouth, England. It has a crew of 100 minesweepers — "more are part of NATO's peacetime. They are mines during the Gulf war," he said. The prince is due to graduate from a staff college at Camberley, Surrey, in June.

**LOS ANGELES** (A Academy of Motion & Sciences will elicit for short documentary live-action films: folk-year's ceremony, "This for those kind of film the '30s and '40s, which was a very different experience," said Bruce academy's executive "These two short ge- tially exists as televi- and there's another ac- handles that area." Wednesday, reform Emmy Awards. The first categories since 1967. "It's a test and disservice to doc- filmmakers," said Bots executive director of tional Documentary A

**SHANOUKVILLE.** (R) — The command U.N. French paratroop headquartered in this port has ordered the removal of all shanty-town bordering his camp. "It is unacceptable for us," he said, "to have bordellos in front of the camp," said Colonel E. Torza, adding that he would be "forcibly" remove their owners did not comply with his request. Citing medical and safety reasons, Torza told Reuters on Feb. 26 that 100 of his six brothers had been driven out. Thirty prostitutes had been evicted out of the shacks built just outside the French military base in the town, 260 km (150 miles) from Phnom Penh.

NEW YORK (AP) — Allen Monday rejected by former lover Mia Farrow the sign a written agreement that he could see their child. Farrow's lawyer, Alter, said last week Allen would be allowed to see 4-year-old Sachiel only if he signed a visitation agreement or a court order. The demand for a written agreement stems from Farrow's belief that Allen was going to allow Sachiel to be "as a prop," as Alter put it, in an interview with "60 Minutes." The segment aired CBS Sunday. The boy arrived for Allen's apartment during last week for the segment.

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